

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

FILE NUMBER: 100-106670

SUB - A FILE

SECTION:8



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Martin Luther King Jr.

SUB - A FILE

100 - 106670

SECTION 8

Rights Rally Hears King In Chicago

Core Leader Joins 'Open City' Plea; Rift in Ranks Ends

By Ronald G. Berquist
Special to The Washington Post

CHICAGO, July 10—The rift in the civil rights movement appeared partially healed today as the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. opened his drive to make Chicago "an open city" free of all racial inequities.

He shared the platform with national CORE director Floyd McKissick, whose espousal of "black power" had driven a wedge between CORE and the more moderate King group.

Today, McKissick told a rally of 35,000 at a rally in Chicago's sunbaked Soldier Field:

"If Dr. King calls me for help, no matter what our ideological differences are, I will come."

He received a thunderous ovation from the stands as he went on to say there was no disagreement between his group and Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference on the issue of violence.

"Black power, contrary to what it had been misinterpreted to mean, does not advocate violence," McKissick said. "It is a unifying voice reflecting racial pride and includes all men in a moral and political climate. Black power is not hatred."

Dr. King Explains

In a speech after McKissick's, Dr. King lashed out at those who consider "black power" a militant, racist solution to the Negro's civil rights problems. He told the rally:

"Our movement's adherence to nonviolence has been a major factor in the creation of a moral climate that has made progress possible.

"Our power does not reside in Molotov cocktails, rifles, knives and bricks. The ultimate weakness of a riot is that it can be halted by superior force."

"We have a nonviolent army that no violent force can halt and no political machine can resist."

Before the two spoke, there was a delay of 20 minutes until a group of about 100 young Negroes chanting "black power" could be persuaded to leave a restricted area on the field.

James Meredith, who was wounded last month on a march through Mississippi, also appeared on the program, as did gospel singer Mahalia Jackson.

The rally, which signalled the beginning of an SCLC summer project in Chicago, had been expected to draw 100,000 people. Some blamed the drop on the 98-degree heat.

Later, an estimated 5000 persons marched from the rally 2 miles to City Hall, where a list of 14 goals for making Chicago a racially open city were posted on the main door. The demands included:

• Reformations by real estate brokers and boards that they endorse open occupancy and that they list housing as available to all, regardless of race.

• Formulation of a plan to desegregate the Chicago public schools during the coming school year.

• That the Chicago Housing Authority stop construction of public housing units in the South Side and West Side Negro areas until a substantial number are built outside these areas.

• Head counts by business firms and trade unions on racial hiring and membership, with emphasis on job classifications.

• Legislation for a \$2 state minimum wage law and for credit reform, including the elimination of garnishment and wage assignment.

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• Creation of a Citizens Review Board to hear grievances on charges of police brutality and of false arrests.

Mayor Richard J. Daley, who did not attend the rally, said he will meet Monday with Dr. King, ~~at~~ the latter's request. Daley said he will tell the

civil rights leader the progress ~~the city is~~ making in improved educational facilities, expanding job training and in eliminating slums.

Dr. King acknowledged today that organizing the Chicago project—the SCLC's first major drive in the North—had been more difficult than some of the group's experiences in the South.

"In the South," he said, "you face all-out resistance from the political power. You could not even meet with the mayor in the various cities.

"In the North, the mayors will meet with you, but make some token concessions to take the wind out of your movement. Wherever there are creative programs, we will support them. Token programs, however, will not suffice.

"Many people are very unaware of the depths of the dilemma that the Negro faces—poverty and miserable housing conditions. There is great bitterness in the Negro community and a feeling of ne

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King March to City Hall Like Human Tidal Wave

Paraders Link Arms And Chant

It wasn't really a march. It was more like a human tidal wave.

The marchers were responding to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King's call to "dramatize and expose" the evil of slums with the "tramp, tramp of marching feet."

At his beckoning they swept out of the open-air oven of Soldier Field and flowed across the pedestrian bridge over South Shore Dr. onto Columbus Dr.

Few turned to the Illinois

Central and CTA rapid-transit stations.

LINKING arms—black and white—pushing baby carriages and carrying signs, they sang and chanted.

Harassed police scurried ahead to ward off traffic as the mass of humanity turned from Columbus onto Balbo Dr., flowed past the Blackstone Theater, then turned north on State to the Loop.

The marchers, led by Dr. King and his top aides in an automobile caravan, paused at Harrison. The local derelicts for a moment lifted their attention from their alcoholic ghetto to watch the mass assault against a different kind of ghetto.

Then, with sidewalks on either side of State awash with people, the march rolled on.

IT ROLLED beneath the L platform at Van Buren,

where a Commission on Human Rights official estimated the marchers "had to number at least 30,000."

A Negro policeman on the platform leaned over to laugh and wave at two Negro women shouting to him. "My sisters," he chuckled.

The lead marchers, young civil rights workers from the slums of the West Side, turned west onto Madison. Still the stream flowed from Balbo, a mile south.

The sound of their shouting and singing echoed down the empty, cavernous streets of Dearborn, Clark and La Salle.

Strollers stopped to listen, and bartenders and waitresses in the few taverns and restaurants open slipped to the doors, ignoring their customers, to watch the tumult.

AROUND City Hall they flowed, an amorphous army. Their battle flags were plac-

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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ards proclaiming "Freedom Now" and "End the Slums." They had no weapons except energy and idealism.

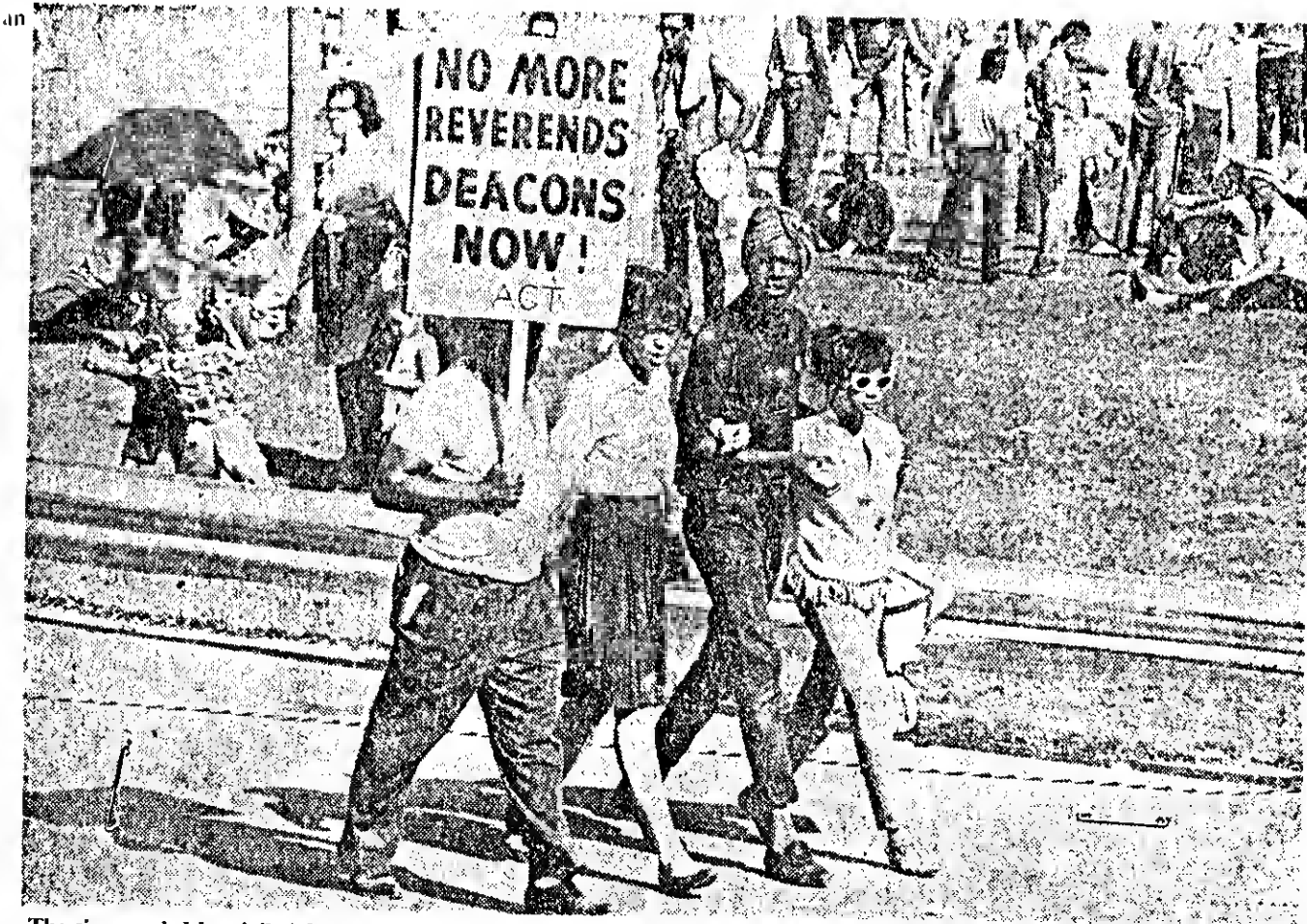
In a sudden flurry, Dr. King and Albert Raby, convener of the Co-ordinating Council of Community Organizations, hustled from their cars to the doors of City Hall, on which they taped their "35 demands" while photographers struggled past police to record the action.

Then Dr. King and his wife, surrounded by a guard of civil rights officials, were swept into a car and sped away.

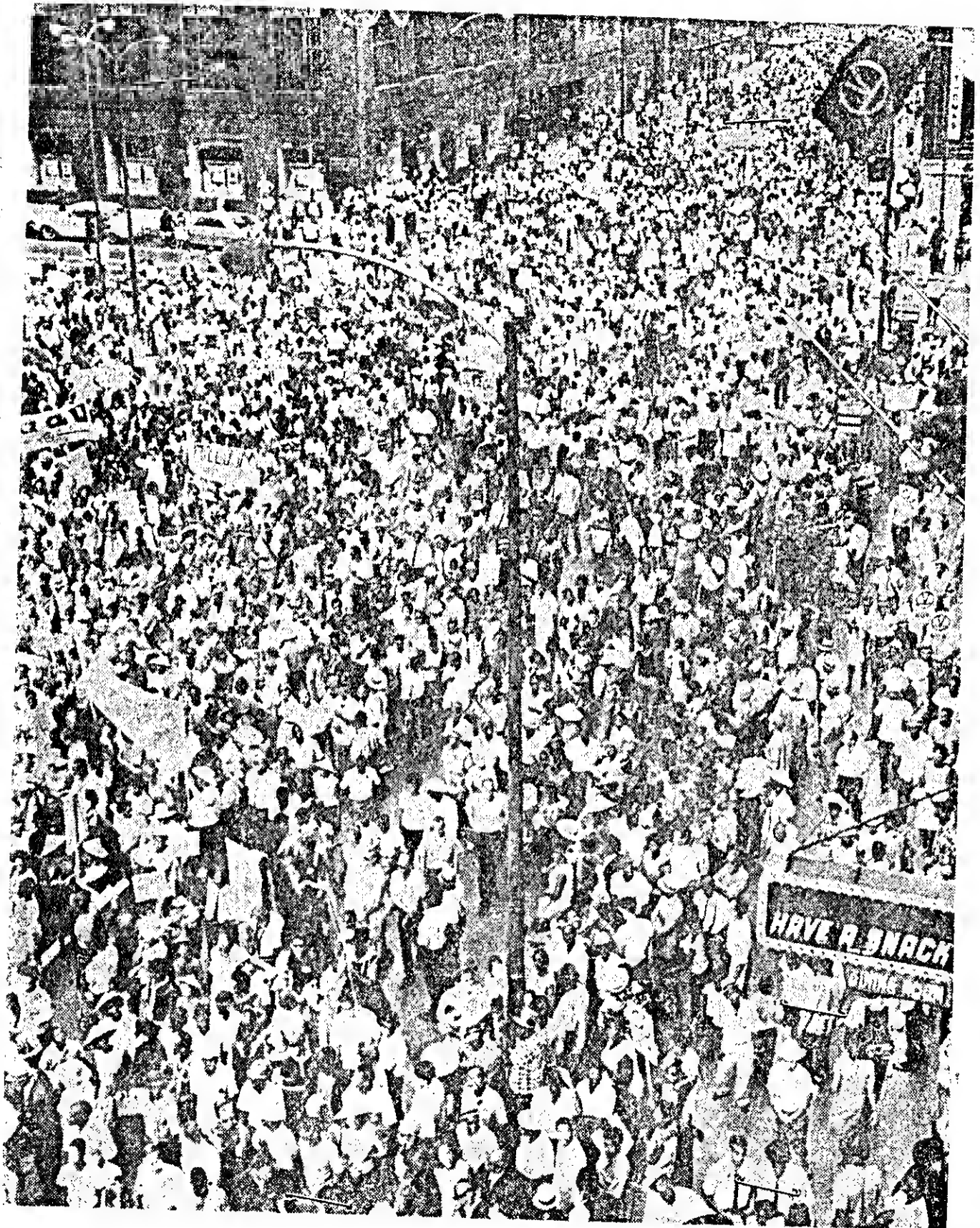
It was after 6:30 p.m. before the walk began from Soldier Field.

By 7:10, Dr. King had posted his demands and had gone.

But as late as 7:30, the wave still flowed down State toward City Hall.



The sign carried by civil rights marcher illustrates the feelings of some of the more militant groups that attended the rally.
(Photos by Henry Gill)



Marchers from Sunday's Soldier Field rally mass ed on La Salle St. and Washington near the City Hall.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King's Rally In Grenada Bogs Completely Down

GRENADA, Miss. — The civil rights campaign threatened here by Martin Luther King bogged down Saturday, apparently from a lack of coordination among leaders and scarcity of volunteers.

King's top field aide, Hosea Williams, had called for hundreds of volunteers to gather for testing of public accommodations during the day, but only about 15 volunteers showed up. Williams was not present.

A team composed of six Negro teenagers was sent to the Grenadian Hotel Coffee Shop to determine whether they would be served. They sat down for coffee and sandwiches without incident.

King, angered because several staff workers for his Southern Christian Leadership Conference were arrested Thursday night along with about 40 other civil rights marchers, sent Williams here to launch a campaign.

Williams, however, did not show up for the morning rally and other workers said a list of demands which civil rights forces had planned to present to local officials had not been completed.

Leon Hall, an SCLC worker,

said Williams went to Memphis for the day but was expected to return for a rally tentatively scheduled for Saturday night.

The testing of public accommodations was not an issue in King's call for a civil rights drive here. Most of the local restaurants and motels had been tested for civil rights compliance months ago without incident.

King charged that local officials had granted participants in the recent "freedom march" begun by James Meredith concessions in longer hours for voter registration and permission to hold demonstrations.

He said this was broken by officials Thursday night when officers broke up about 100 marchers and arrested 43 of the demonstrators when they attempted to go to the county courthouse. All those arrested pleaded innocent to charges of obstructing the street and trials were set to start Monday.

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Chicago Rally To Test King's Role in North

By Ronald G. Berquist
Special to The Washington Post

CHICAGO, July 9 — The stature and influence of Dr. Martin Luther King will be further measured at his civil rights rally here Sunday.

The size of the turnout followed by a march on City Hall to dramatize problems still faced by Negroes could give some indication of Dr. King's effectiveness in the North.

His Southern Christian Leadership Conference came to Chicago last year for a major civil rights project in the North after waging battles against racial inequities in the South.

But Chicago, a representative northern city where a large Negro population resides, has been a more difficult place to deal with, as Dr. King and his aides have discovered.

Woes Not So Accented

Segregation and discrimination, though present in Chicago, are not so highly accented as in the South. And the lot of the Negro is generally better here than in Dixie.

In pushing for open housing for Chicago's 1 million Negroes, open employment and full equality of education, Dr. King and his supporters hope that a large turnout, say 100,000, would arouse public opinion and pressure public officials to do something about these problems.

"The Chicago Freedom Rally," as it is being called, will be the result of a joint effort by SCLC and Chicago's Coordinating Council of Community Organizations, a consortium of some 45 local civil rights groups.

After the rally in Soldier Field, Dr. King will lead a civil rights march from there to City Hall.

And on the front door of City Hall, Dr. King plans to attach a long list of people from whom he has received support that encompass education,

public housing, unions, welfare selective buying and the selection of precinct captains.

Emulating Martin Luther's nailing of his 95 theses to the church door in Wittenberg in 1517 may be a good way of dramatizing Dr. King's demands, but there's doubt his posting will have a major effect on Mayor Richard J. Daley when he comes to work Monday.

Daley has weathered civil rights marchers, sit-ins and other demonstrations that have occurred over the last few years.

Daley Strength Proved

Daley proved in the June 14 primary that a good measure of his political power in this city of 3.5 million comes from the South and West side Negro areas. The Democratic Congressmen, one representing a district where a large per cent of the city's Negroes live, won over two independent, anti-machine challengers.

But an even greater test of Daley's strength came through the 240-1 margin of public approval of his \$195 million public improvements bond issue. In 1962, a \$66 million bond issue was defeated during the first wave of civil rights activity in Chicago.

Sunday's rally will be Dr. King's second major appearance in Chicago. On June 22, 1964, he spoke to some 75,000 persons of the meaning and implication of the civil rights bill that had passed the Senate just days earlier.

The attendance Sunday could run higher through the draw of one other speaker—James Meredith, who was shot and wounded during his march in Mississippi. There is some uncertainty about whether another potential drawing card, CORE director Floyd B. McKissick, who has been in the center of the "Black Power" controversy, will at-

tend. Others on the program are comedian Dick Gregory and musician Oscar Brown Jr.

Mayor Daley will not be in the audience. However, Daley announced that he and Dr. King have scheduled a meeting for Monday afternoon.

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Dr. King's Side of It —By Murray Kempton



NEW YORK, July 9—Sweden is the great national exception to the rule that virtue goes unrewarded; and its people have special affection for non-violent Americans like Floyd Patterson and Martin Luther King.

So the other day Martin Luther King came to the Swedish Consulate here to accept a check for \$100,000 as the first installment on profits from the gala arranged in his honor at the Royal Opera House in Stockholm by Harry Belafonte.

"For many years now," Swedish Consul General Tore Tallroth read aloud, "you have worked courageously and tirelessly to end segregation and give the American Negro his rightful place in the American society."

And Dr. King answered that he would not forget Sweden.

"I have not lost faith in non-violence," he said, and ended with John Donne's lines about never sending to know for whom the bell tolls.

Then the questions began. They went to the heart of the sadness of his life these days, which is the defection to the nostrum of Black Power of his friends from CORE and his children from the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

"Let me seek to evaluate what I think they are saying," he began. "It is an appeal to the Negro not to be ashamed of being a Negro. The great dilemma of the Negro is that he is powerless."

But he is troubled, he went on slowly, by the connotation that Black Power means that we will "exchange one tyranny for another."

"We've got to think of shared power."

And then he was gone, and all this terrible quarrel must come thru scaled down to a two-minute television segment.

But, then, it is the point of how powerless the Negro really is that troubles us only as actor. There are few serious parts for Negroes; Martin Luther King has one; there is great dignity in it, altho the road tours are rough.

The only other available parts are broad to the point of caricature; the impulse of white esthetics calls for public Negroes to be directed that way.

There is a line in this theater from Stepin Fetchit thru Malcolm X and now Stokely Carmichael; each was a first-class man reduced to being an entertainer and almost a parody; that is a condition of working for us. King was saying what a strangely gentle, questing man Malcolm X used to be when you talked to him alone; we should have had small use for him as an actor if he had worked on stage like that.

There is a special desperation about actors who are no longer being paid. CORE is bankrupt almost beyond hope of rescue; its Baltimore convention, presumably as a tribute to the memory of Malcolm X, invited a representative of Elijah Muhammed, who rejoiced in his murder, to speak at the closing session. This particular exercise in irony gave CORE more public attention than it generally had in the years it was a great part of our social history; all purpose having been destroyed by our indifference, the last illusion of purpose is the headline.

"Do you know," Dr. King said, "that while we were marching in Mississippi, there was a murder in Natchez that was

one of the most brutal in the history of the state? I didn't hear about it until two days later. And when I came North I kept running into people who hadn't heard of it either. All they knew about was our dissensions.

It is hard to believe that much will come out of all this except perhaps a chance for the Los Angeles Police Dept. to turn Watts into a shooting gallery they made of it last summer. We always seem to have one reason or other why the Negro is ineligible for his share of our comfort; once it was biology, then it was the broken home; soon, one supposes, it will be because he hates us. And we, indifferent, watch the stage and Martin Luther King must get from Stockholm the money to keep going.

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Dr. King Gets \$100,000 in Swedish Aid

Religious News Service

NEW YORK—A \$100,000 check was presented this week by the people of Sweden to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, to aid his nonviolent civil rights program.

Described as the largest single gift ever received by the SCLC, the check was given to Dr. King by Swedish Consul General Tore Tollroth at the Swedish Building here.

Dr. King said the funds will be used mostly for Mississippi Negro voter registration and to aid the housing and economic conditions of Chicago Negroes. He said the Chicago effort was "one of our most important this summer."

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Dr. King's Big Gamble

Tomorrow's big "freedom rally" at Soldier Field is critical in the career of Dr. Martin Luther King. It is not less important to the people of Chicago as they grope for solutions to their foremost problem: how to get along with one another.

King will be putting his prestige on the line and, with it, the prestige of his policy of nonviolence in the pursuit of social justice for Negroes. Locally and nationally, a split in civil rights leadership has been widening over this precise issue. An impressive turnout of King supporters at Soldier Field could provide a powerful momentum for King's movement and a backhanded snub for the partisans of the "black power" movement.

King's program—a set of 32 demands to be affixed to the doors of City Hall in a march following the rally—is far from docile.

He will demand:

—Publication of head counts of whites, Negroes and Latin Americans in all city departments and all firms that sell to the city.

—Revocation of all city contracts with companies lacking full-scale fair employment policies.

—Substantial increases in available low-cost housing, and rehabilitation of existing public housing, including better police protection, garbage collection, building inspection and street cleaning.

—Public statements of nondiscriminatory policies by banks and savings and loan firms.

—Public declarations by real estate boards and brokers that all listings will be available on a nondiscriminatory basis.

—Public head counts by business firms and trade unions on racial hiring and membership, with particular regard to job classifications.

And a great deal more.

The weapons King proposes to use here, and the weapons he has in mind for follow-up use, including "selective buying" (boycotts), suggest a militancy hardly less harsh than the street violence cherished by the more direct actionists. But it is by and large a militancy that respects the law and the dignity of the rest of the community, and seeks to avoid the physical clashes that could widen rather than narrow, the gulf between races.

Any assessment of King's program must wait until it is translated into action. But we remind the white community in Chicago that it has a towering stake in tomorrow's meeting and what follows. The rally, which will go on all afternoon, is free and open to all. A large turnout of white people would not only provide an impressive demonstration of community interest; the visitors would go away with a deeper understanding of what equal rights mean to those who have been denied them.

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CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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(RACIAL)

CHICAGO--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING SAID TODAY HE MAY SEEK A "SUMMIT MEETING" OF NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS WHO ARE DEBATING KING'S DOCTRINE OF NON-VIOLENCE AND THE NEW CALLS FOR "BLACK POWER."

KING, WHO HAS CRITICIZED THE "BLACK POWER" CONCEPT FREQUENTLY THIS WEEK, SAID HE BELIEVES HIS FOLLOWERS AND THE NEW MILITANTS CAN REACH AGREEMENT.

BUT HE WARNED THAT "UNLESS THE NON-VIOLENT MOVEMENT CAN ACHIEVE VICTORY, IT WILL LEAD TO MORE EXTREME CRIES OF BLACK POWER."

"THE LEADERSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES HAS NOT MADE THE CONCESSIONS OR LED TO THE PROGRESS NEEDED," HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE. "THIS HAS LED TO THE CRIES OF BLACK POWER."

KING SPOKE AT A BRIEFING ON HIS "FREEDOM RALLY," A MASS DEMONSTRATION THIS SUNDAY WHICH HE HOPES TO DRAW 100,000 PERSONS TO CHICAGO'S SOLDIERS FIELD. HE WAS FLANKED BY AL RABY, GENERALLY REGARDED AS ONE OF CHICAGO'S MOST MILITANT CIVIL RIGHTS FIGURES, AND EDWIN BERRY, CHICAGO DIRECTOR OF THE URBAN LEAGUE.

KING SAID HE BELIEVED GROUPS FAVORING HIS NON-VIOLENT APPROACH AND THOSE URGING MILITANT ACTION COULD REACH AGREEMENT IF THEY GOT TOGETHER.

"THERE IS DEBATE WITHOUT DISSENSION IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT," HE SAID. "WE WILL LEARN WHEN WE GET TOGETHER THAT WE ARE NOT FAR APART ON ISSUES."

KING SAID THE "BLACK POWER" FERMENT SPRINGS FROM FRUSTRATION AND DESPERATION IN THE NEGRO COMMUNITY.

KING SAID THIS SUMMER IS "THE MOST PRODIGIOUS IN THE HISTORY OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT. WE HAVE BEEN DRIVING A WEDGE INTO THE BASTION OF SOUTHERN OPPOSITION."

HE SAID CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS WILL CONCENTRATE DURING THE REST OF THE YEAR ON JOBS, SLUMS, SCHOOLS AND POLICE INTIMIDATION.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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WASHINGTON--THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TOOK ACTION TODAY AGAINST THREE MISSISSIPPI RESTAURANT OWNERS WHO REFUSED TO SERVE NEGROES. IN A SUIT CHARGING A VIOLATION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, ATTY. GEN. KATZENBACH SAID THE OWNERS WOULD NOT SELL FOOD TO BE CONSUMED ON THE PREMISES BY THE NEGROES. KATZENBACH SAID IT VIOLATED THE PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS SECTION OF THE ACT.

THE SUIT WAS FILED IN U.S. DISTRICT COURT IN JACKSON, MISS. NAMED AS DEFENDANTS WERE ANABEL FORTENBERRY, OWNER OF ANABEL'S CAFE IN MENDENHALL; CHARLES GARNER, OPERATOR OF CHARLIE'S STEAK HOUSE IN D'LO AND COLLON WILLIAMS, OWNER OF FISH'S CAFE IN QUITMAN. MENDENHALL AND D'LO ARE IN SIMPSON COUNTY. QUITMAN IS IN CLARKE COUNTY.

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POMPANO BEACH, FLA.--A WHITE GROCER ACCUSED OF STRIKING A NEGRO BOY AND TOUCHING OFF A RIOT HERE JUNE 22 PLEADED NOT GUILTY IN MUNICIPAL COURT TODAY.

THE GROCER, ARTHUR MARKS, DID NOT APPEAR IN THE COURTROOM HIMSELF BUT WAS REPRESENTED BY AN ATTORNEY. JUDGE HARRY C. FISCHER DENIED MOTIONS ON MARKS' BEHALF TO QUASH THE CHARGE AND FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE FOR THE TRIAL.

THE JUDGE SCHEDULED THE TRIAL FOR AUG. 3.

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ATLANTA--DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. CHARGED TODAY THAT OFFICIALS OF GRENADA, MISS., A TOWN VISITED ON THE RECENT "MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM MARCH," HAVE "GONE BACK ON EVERY PROMISE MADE TO THE MARCH LEADERS." HE SAID HIS STAFF MEMBERS WORKING THERE HAVE BEEN HARASSED, BEATEN, AND JAILED.

IN A STATEMENT ISSUED BY HIS SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) OFFICE HERE, KING, WHO IS IN CHICAGO, ANNOUNCED HE IS SENDING HIS TOP FIELD AIDE, HOSEA WILLIAMS, TO GRENADA TODAY "TO INCREASE EFFORTS FOR A MASS NON-VIOLENT DIRECT ACTION CAMPAIGN."

WILLIAMS WAS DUE TO ARRIVE IN GRENADA LATE THIS AFTERNOON. KING SAID ALL EIGHT SCLC STAFF WORKERS IN GRENADA HAVE BEEN ARRESTED AND THEIR CARS IMPOUNDED "WITHOUT EXPLANATION" WHILE THEY ENGAGED IN VOTER REGISTRATION WORK.

KING SAID THAT GRENADA OFFICIALS GRANTED NEGROES MANY CONCESSIONS WHILE THE MARCHERS WERE IN THE CITY LAST MONTH, INCLUDING EXTENSION OF VOTER REGISTRATION HOURS, DESEGREGATION OF COURTHOUSE FACILITIES, AND POLICE PROTECTION.

BUT HE SAID AN SCLC STAFF HE PERSONALLY LED BACK TO GRENADA AFTER THE MARCHERS HAD LEFT FOUND THINGS HAD CHANGED.

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RALPH MCGILL

King Decries 'Black Power' Talk

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., appealing for an end to talk of "black power" among some Negro leaders, decried attempts to create a black nationalist movement.

He said the Negro certainly sought more power, both politically and economically, but that the term "black power" was an unfortunate one because it gives the impression of black nationalism. The phrase was used by Stokely Carmichael, newly elected president of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and others in the Meredith march. Dr. King's statement of concern followed by a day Carmichael's assertion that "nonviolence does not go far enough."

"We must never seek power exclusively for the Negro, but the sharing of power with white people," said Dr. King in reply to Carmichael. "Any other course is exchanging one form of tyranny for another. Black supremacy would be equally as evil as white supremacy," he said.

Dr. King was disturbed by the anti-white emotions espoused by Carmichael's policies in the Meredith march. "Such talk," he said of Carmichael's statements, "stirs the hatred of equally

militant whites without solving any of the basic problems."

It remains to be seen whether members of the SNCC will continue to follow Carmichael in his black nationalist, anti-white policy.

But it is necessary for the white majority in the United States to understand that the civil rights movement is in—or is at least entering—a critical period. The entire range of racial problems is not yet solved. Unhappily, largely because of the failure of organized Christianity, the labor movement of the AFL-CIO, and the political thinking, too many persons see the legislation itself as a conclusion of the issue. The Negro has for so long been isolated from the mainstream of American life that an astonishing number of white citizens are not acquainted with the wide range of wholly unresolved problems.

Writers on the subject have noted, for example, the significance of how leaders of the civil rights movement had to go all the way back to Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, to Thoreau and Gandhi for intellectual and spiritual examples of nonviolent resistance.

It is by no means merely

the illiterate poor whites who see the civil rights issue solely in terms of pro-white or pro-Negro. Many white-collar persons in our higher professions of law, medicine, dentistry, the ministry and journalism also see civil rights as being "against" the white population. Carmichael is by no means the only example of this sort of dangerous folly of oversimplification.

It is perilous for all America not to become informed and concerned with the fact that if the civil rights movement is not assisted to solve the broad spectrum of problems, then they are very likely to continue unsolved and remain as sources of violence. The majority population is challenged to show more than sympathy for correcting injustices of the past.

No thoughtful Southerner may fail to understand that while he takes his nation's institutions for granted and views them as good, the average Negro has little reason so to do. Little in his experience has made him feel so. The expressed anger against courthouses in the Mississippi march is an example. Certainly in our past history, the courthouse, its sheriff, deputies and juries have rarely seemed to the Negro to be a source of safety or justice. That Negro schools, especially those in rural and city slums were, and are, largely disgraceful is undeniable. That the Negro should, therefore, see two of our most important institutions, justice and education, with different eyes is understandable.

All Americans are in dire need of what might be called adult education on this subject. We need to understand why the historic isolation of the Negro from equal sharing in the institutions of our nation must come to an end. This is a fairly simple thing to do if we will but do it. If we do not, there will be more black nationalism, more voices urging violence.

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184 JUL 18 1966

57 JUL 19 1966

JUL 8 1966

DR. KING RECEIVES \$100,000 DONATION

Gift From Swedish People Is
Single Largest Gift

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. received a check for \$100,000 yesterday from the people of Sweden for the work he is doing with the Southern Christian Leadership Council. It is the largest single contribution ever given to the civil rights organization.

The money is part of a fund set up in Sweden, the Martin Luther King Fund of Sweden, from the proceeds of a concert and a recording Dr. King and Harry Belafonte, the singer, made last March in Sweden.

The check made out to Dr. King was presented to him by the Swedish Consul General Tore Tollroth at the Swedish Building, 8 East 69th Street.

Mr. Tollroth noted that this was not all of the funds that would be received by Dr. King and his group. He said the people of all the Scandinavian countries were behind Dr. King and his movement "for justice without ever resorting to violence or letting loose the forces of hate."

Dr. King said the money would be used mainly in the voter registration drive in Mississippi and to help the housing, economic and slum drive in Chicago, a program that he called "one of our most important this summer."

Dr. King took issue with Floyd B. McKissick, the director of the Congress of Racial Equality, and statements he made on Monday concerning "black power," the war in Vietnam and the Selective Service system.

Dr. King said he did not like the term "black power" because of the semantics involved. "It connotes black supremacy and an anti-white feeling that does not or should not prevail," he said. "It leaves a feeling that the Negro wants to go it alone, which he can not do. It also carries implications of Black Nationalism."

When asked about Mr. McKissick's statements that CORE would support those persons who did not want to serve in Vietnam, Dr. King said he believed the CORE leader meant to support those who wished to be conscientious objectors.

"The right to be a conscientious objector is provided for in the Selective Service Act and it should be honored. If though, he meant to help people dodge the draft, I could not agree."

"I cannot agree with the teaching of defensive violence," Dr. King said. "People will defend themselves anyway."

"I can understand why CORE feels the way it does, but I cannot agree. We do not need to have a program for defense. The line of demarcation between defensive and aggressive violence is too thin."

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The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
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UPI-105

ADD RACIAL, BALTIMORE

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, CHIEF EXPONENT OF NON-VIOLENCE IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT, TODAY CANCELLED AN APPEARANCE AT THE CORE CONVENTION. IT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY DETERMINED WHETHER A HIGHLY CONTROVERSIAL PROPOSAL BY CORE TO ABANDON NON-VIOLENCE IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT HAD ANY THING TO DO WITH KING'S DECISION TO TURN DOWN A PREVIOUSLY ACCEPTED INVITATION TO ATTEND THE CONVENTION.

KING, LEADER OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, WHOSE CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATION IS DEDICATED TO THE PHILOSOPHY OF DIRECT NON-VIOLENT ACTION, IN RECENT WEEKS HAS TAKEN ISSUE WITH THE MORE MILITANT ELEMENTS IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT WHO ADVOCATE "BLACK POWER."

JACKIE HAYES, A MEMBER OF CORE'S PUBLIC RELATIONS STAFF, SAID HE HAD BEEN IN TOUCH WITH KING'S OFFICE AND HAD BEEN INFORMED "DR. KING, WHEN HE EARLIER HAD COMMITTED HIMSELF TO ADDRESS THE CORE CONVENTION, HAD FORGOTTEN THAT HE WAS TO ADDRESS HIS OWN CHURCH CONGREGATION ON THAT DATE (SUNDAY)."

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 184 JUL 14 1966

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



Eugene Patterson

'Thank God For Dr. King'

A reporter returning from the strange civil rights march through Mississippi offered a sober comment. "You've heard it said the way would come when white Southerners would be saying 'Thank God for Martin Luther King,'" he said. "Well, you'd better believe it, that time is now."

Dr. King broke sharply in Mississippi with the radical "black power" fringe roughly grouped around the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. The ensuing contest for leadership of civil rights activists will set a fateful course in the nation.

The new management of SNCC indicated in Mississippi that it is out to detonate the explosive that has been compounded of racial ills. Members of the group desecrated the American flag, incited violence and counter-violence, chanted "black power" in the Klan context of "white supremacy," and heedlessly obscured or even ruined the effect of a march that otherwise would have been certain to advance civil rights following the shooting of James Meredith.

The display "helped Mississippi get off the hook," as Dr. King said. Suddenly it was white Mississippi that was winning points for passivity and restraint in the face of Negro taunts and ugliness, instead of vice versa. The very rules under which the civil rights movement took its effect seemed to have reversed sides.

But it does not appear that Dr. King proposes to stand idly by and see his dream of integrated Americanism shattered by the divisive folly of black nationalism.

He understands the Negro impulses of frustration and desperation which the bitter leaders seek to exploit. But he also comprehends the harvest of bitterness, which is, as the segregationist South learned, self-defeat.

His own way is direct—his courage and credentials are beyond question—but it is effective because he operates from a deep faith in his fellow man and in the American system.

Whether his appeal to faith and reason, in addition to courage and nonviolent action, will now be adequate to sustain his leadership in the face of the heedless and embittered exponents of chaos will determine much of what is to happen next in the troubled cities of the nation.

Dr. King has drawn the line for American Negroes between great hope and grave folly. But American whites will determine whether he succeeds or fails in standing that ground. Only they can fulfill the hope he promises.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 4.

The Atlanta
Constitution,
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 6/30/66

Edition: Morning

Author: Eugene Patterson

Editor: Eugene Patterson

Title: Martin Luther King, Jr.

Character: SM - C

Classification: 100-5586

Submitting Office: Atlanta

☒ Being Investigated

100-106-31-1
NOT RECORDED
184 JUL 12 1966

55 JUL 13 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'Black Power' Slogan Batters Rights Group's Former Chairman

By The Associated Press

An officer and former chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) said Thursday he is resigning from the organization which has taken up the slogan of "black power."

John R. Lewis, 26, who was elected as national chairman of SNCC last May 14, said in an interview he disagrees with the terminology employed by the civil rights organization.

"There is a danger in SNCC of fumbling the ball," said Lewis.

But he declined to specify the "black power" talk of the new leaders as the reason for resigning. His resignation was submitted June 11 and becomes effective July 22, he said.

"I have spent almost six years working full time in SNCC, three years as chairman of SNCC," he said. "I feel there are other things I could do or

would like to do. I will continue to be active in the civil rights movement. I hope to study and do some writing."

SNCC's new slogan of "black power" emerged during the Mississippi civil rights march that ended last Sunday in Jackson, Miss. It aggravated the internal divisions of the civil rights movement and brought disavowals from some Negro leaders.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., who led the march, said the term used by the young Negroes was unfortunate "because it gives the impression that we are calling for exclusive power and a kind of black nationalism that does not involve a coalition with whites."

Another SNCC member, Julian Bond, the publicity director, said in an interview he was undecided about his future. But he defended the new SNCC slogan as meaning only a political or economic power that is not exclusive.

THE SLOGAN became a rallying cry during the latter phase of the three-week Mississippi march. SNCC's chairman, Stokely Carmichael, used the slogan and defended it as neither black supremacist nor antiwhite.

But the terminology has caused concern among other Negro leaders.

Lewis, born near Troy, Ala., said he refused to use the "black power" slogan during a rally in Canton, Miss., last week while the march was still in progress. He said regardless of what the terminology means, it risks alienating white friends of the civil rights movement.

"I don't know if the Mississippi march did more harm than good," Lewis said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1.
The Atlanta Journal
Atlanta, Georgia

Date: 6/30/66
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: Jack Spalding
Title: SNCC

Character: IS - C
or
Classification: 100-6488
Submitting Office: Atlanta
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184 JUL 14 1966

57 JUL 25 1966

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Publish Slum Owner Names, King to Ask

Public access to names of owners and investors in slum properties will be among the demands the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will make of City Hall after his mass rally July 10.

This point is among several new ones listed in a third draft of demands Dr. King's writers are circulating among rally workers and organizations.

The latest draft also, for the first time sets deadlines for meeting previously listed demands. The final draft is still to be completed.

THE LATEST draft boils down previously listed demands, and also omits some, such as extension of rapid transit facilities to O'Hare Airport and the Northwest Side.

The newest outline also makes heretofore unlisted demands on "the general populace for support of the 'freedom movement.'" These include:

- Purchase only of newspapers

that "carry all news of the Freedom Movement."

- Contribution of 2 per cent of income to the movement.

- Depositing of funds in banks with "clean" hiring and lending policies. And refusal to buy from companies that discriminate "as indicated by the movement."

THE LATEST outline calls upon labor to accept 300 Negro and Latin American apprentices, and the Board of Education to seek a \$100,000,000 bond issue in November for a "program of integration" has been established by then.

FOR THE first time, dates are set for meeting some previously listed demands. These include:

- Racial head count by job classification in all city agencies by July 25.
- Nondiscriminatory listings of homes and apartments by realtors by Aug. 15.
- Citizens review board to

hear police complaints by Aug. 1.

This most recent set of demands was circulated as Dr. King pointed to a "tragic similarity of living conditions for Negroes in the South and in the North."

Dr. King, just back from a march in Mississippi, said Wednesday night that while Negroes in the South are physically lynched, in the North they are "spiritually and psychologically lynched."

DR. KING spoke before 35 fraternal and civic leaders in the Ida B. Wells Center, 436 E. 39th St., to "spread the word" about the July 10 Freedom Rally in Soldier Field.

Dr. King said no Negro, not even the middle-class Negro who is apt to be "satisfied," has escaped "the dual system in Chicago" and called for a large attendance at the rally.

The rally is being sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Co-ordinating Council of Community Organizations.

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CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 6-30-66
Edition: RED STREAK
Author:
Editor: ROY M. FISHER
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character:
or 100-35356
Classification: CHICAGO
Submitting Office:

100-106670-1
NOT RECORDED
184 JUL 14 1966

55 JUL 15 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Sounds Call To July 10 Rally

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King said here that "there is a tragic similarity of living conditions for Negroes in the South and in the North."

Dr. King, just back from a march in Mississippi, said Wednesday night:

"In the South Negroes are physically lynched. In the North they are spiritually and psychologically lynched. And I don't know which is worse."

Dr. King spoke before 35 fraternal and civic leaders in the Ida B. Wells Center, 436 E. 39th St., to "spread the word" about the July 10 Freedom Rally in Soldier Field.

Dr. King said no Negro, not even the middle-class Negro who is apt to be "satisfied," has escaped "the dual system in Chicago" and called for a large attendance at the rally.

The rally is being sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Co-ordinating Council of Community Organizations.

DR. KING criticized Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.), saying Dirksen is still "living in the 1800s when he calls the fair housing section of the 1966 Civil Rights Bill unconstitutional.

"The rally and march (on City Hall afterwards) are necessary if for no other reason than a senator from this state

—the land of Lincoln—arguing against fair housing," said Dr. King

The Rev. Andrew Young, a top SCLC official, said the rally would usher in the "action phase of the Chicago movement." He indicated that in the weeks following the rally marches and demonstrations would be staged.

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CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 6-30-66
Edition: RED DART
Author:
Editor: ROY M. FISHER
Title:

MARTIN LUTHER KING
Character: 100-35356
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Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

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UPI-187

(MARCH)

WASHINGTON--REP. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS, D-MISS., ACCUSED DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING TODAY OF "PEDDLING HATE IN RETURN FOR PENNIES FROM THE POOR." WILLIAMS CHARGED IN A STATEMENT THAT THE MISSISSIPPI MARCH WAS STAGED AS "A FUND-RAISING GIMMICK" FOR KING'S SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC).

THE MARCH, "A FUTILE ATTEMPT TO PORTRAY MISSISSIPPI AS A SEPARATE STATE, WAS PROMOTED AS A DISGRACEFUL ATTEMPT TO CREAT SUICIDE FOR THE LAGGING EQUALITARIAN CAMPAIGN," WILLIAMS SAID.

"KING IS DOING A TREMENDOUS DISSERVICE TO HIS OWN RACE," HE CONTENDED. "INSTEAD OF MARCHING THEM DOWN THE DUSTY HIGHWAYS, HE SHOULD BE TEACHING INDUSTRY, SELF-RELIANCE, SELF-DISCIPLINE AND VIRTUE."

WILLIAMS BASED HIS COMMENTS ON A LETTER KING HAS CIRCULATED SEEKING FUNDS TO HELP THE CIVIL RIGHTS DRIVE.

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REC-82

King Says SNCC Tactic Sapped March

By Jack Nelson
Los Angeles Times

ATLANTA, June 28 — The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said today that radical preachments of "black power" by the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee blunted the effectiveness of the Mississippi Meredith march, but warned the nation of a rising tide of black nationalism.

"Unfortunately, internal dissension along the march helped Mississippi get off the hook somewhat," King said in an interview. "Because Stokely Carmichael (SNCC chairman) chose the march as an arena for a debate over black power, we didn't get to emphasize the evils of Mississippi and the need for the 1966 Civil Rights Act."

King, interviewed here at

the headquarters of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said some of SNCC's tactics on the march "reflect the deep anger and bitterness that is emerging in many segments of the Negro community and even in the civil rights movement."

"Many people are terribly frustrated about broken promises, deferred dreams and the slow pace of the nation rectifying the basic ills confronting the Negro community," he said.

"The many unpunished crimes committed against Negroes all over the South and a constant visibility of the breakdown of the democratic processes in places like Mississippi and Alabama have caused many to become disenchanted."

King said he felt political

considerations and public opinion polls which show decreasing sentiment for the civil rights movement were partly responsible for President Johnson's hands-off attitude on the Mississippi march.

"I'm sorry to say there are political considerations, too," he said. "Sen. James Eastland (D-Miss.) heads a powerful committee and he can hamstring a lot of legislation."

King was asked if he and other civil rights leaders have lost the ear of President Johnson.

"Not necessarily," he replied. "He is just giving more attention to other things. The war in Vietnam has come to be almost an obsession with the President and he doesn't see the domestic issues as he once saw them."

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 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

JUL 15 1966

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184 JUL 15 1966

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King to Speak At National Core Meeting

From News Dispatches

BALTIMORE, June 27—The Congress of Racial Equality announced today that Martin Luther King will attend its national convention here next weekend.

The convention runs from Wednesday to next Monday. Dr. King is expected to arrive Sunday.

In another Baltimore development, CORE mapped strategy for marshalling the forces and the resources of the Negro community in a campaign to obtain political and economic power.

Walter Brooks, project director of CORE's target city campaign, was asked at a news conference if he objected to the term "black power."

He answered, "The only thing I object to is an interpretation that it is all-black, completely devoid of white participation."

The campaign, he said, will be fought on many fronts with attacks against such problems as employment, low wages, slum housing and schools.

CORE launched its target city campaign in Baltimore this spring with demonstrations against segregation in luxury apartment houses and bars.

Brooks said the campaign is changing direction and that it needs more support from the Negro community.

On the economic front, he said CORE will encourage the Maryland Freedom Union in its efforts to organize workers in the retail and service areas; will fight for more strict enforcement of the \$1 an hour minimum wage law in Baltimore, and will advise and assist Negroes in establishing businesses.

On the political front, he said CORE will try to crystallize the issues affecting Negroes and will support candidates who are most responsive to Negro needs.

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File - 5 p.m.
100-106670

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King Blasts Officials, Eastland

INDIANOLA — Martin Luther King, Jr., still excited from the minor displays of violence which accompanied his appearance at Philadelphia early Tuesday afternoon, flew here and denounced federal and state officials, Senator Eastland and the mayor of Ruleville.

The visiting Negro leader spoke to a crowd of 300, principally Negroes, on the steps of the Sunflower County courthouse, after he had flown here from Philadelphia in a chartered plane.

FAVORS CHANGE

King declared he favors changing the route of the Meredith march from Yazoo City to go to Meridian and on to Philadelphia. At the Neshoba County courthouse in Philadelphia, King declared marchers who walked with him from a church to the courthouse, "received no protection from either federal or local officers."

Expanding later, the Negro leader said the whites who attacked the marchers, far from being restrained, actually received encouragement from some of the officers present.

King was critical of the mayor of Ruleville, of Sunflower County in general, and of Sen James O. Eastland. He told the crowd of about 300, mostly Negroes,

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE ONE

CLARION-LEDGER

JACKSON, MISS

Date: 6/22/66

Edition: FINAL

Author: —

Editor: T.M. HEDERMAN

Title: MARCH FROM MEMPH
TO JACKSON

Character:

or

Classification: 44-1719

Submitting Office: JACKSON

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED
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that "We have got ~~to get rid~~ of Eastland if the civil rights movement is to go forward."

He urged the Negroes to work toward getting rid of Mississippi's senior senator now, and if they failed in this election to continue to fight against him.

Dr. King and other civil rights leaders of the march went from here to Yazoo City where they reportedly were in conference Tuesday night on changing the route of the march.

Indications were that the march leaders might decide to truck all participants to Meridian, and from there stage a large march on Philadelphia.

Whether they would then consider marching on to Jackson, as originally planned, was undecided.

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Miss Gandy.....

King Prays At Courthouse

PHILADELPHIA, Miss. (AP) —For a tense 20 minutes Dr. Martin Luther King and about 300 Negroes — far outnumbered by jeering whites — prayed in front of the Neshoba County Courthouse today, the second anniversary of the killing near here of three civil rights workers.

In front of King stood Deputy Sheriff Cecil Price, one of 17 white men facing federal charges in connection with the triple slaying.

During the mile-long march from a Negro church to the courthouse, one Negro was clubbed on the head, a television network cameraman was jerked forward and his camera smashed, and one man was arrested.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE ONE

JACKSON DAILY NEWS

JACKSON, MISS

Date: 6/21/66

Edition: FINAL

Author: -

Editor: JAMES M. WARD

Title: MARCH FROM MEMPHIS
TO JACKSON

Character:

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Classification: 44-1719

Submitting Office:

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NOT RECORDED

JUL 19 1966

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King Delays Soldiers' Field Rally

Plans to Use Extra Time to Focus Nation's Eyes on Mississippi

THE REV. MARTIN Luther King Jr. has postponed from June 26 to July 10 a mass rally at Soldiers' field and march on City hall because he wants to focus attention on Mississippi.

He said this yesterday at a meeting of 500 union officials and civil rights leaders in the La Salle hotel.

King addressed members of region 4, United Auto Workers, who opened a drive to collect \$1 a member for their committee on political education to support liberal candidates in the congressional elections in November.

Before Walter P. Reuther, UAW president, made his speech, King spoke briefly, saying he wanted to devote full attention to the James Meredith "march against fear" now going on in Mississippi.

MEREDITH, the first Negro ever to be enrolled at the University of Mississippi, was wounded Monday by two shotgun blasts fired from ambush while he was walking from the Tennessee line toward the capital, Jackson, in a demonstration to encourage Negroes to register to vote.

"We were reminded several days ago that violence, hatred, and man's inhumanity toward man are still present in the south," said King.

"I HAVE GIVEN a new sense of dignity and destiny in Mississippi. Whites in Mis-

issippi are living in fear of social, political, and economic reprisals if they support the civil rights movement. We want to free them of this fear. That is also part of our crusade."

King said the anti-labor forces in America also are anti-Negro. He praised the UAW as being a forerunner among unions in giving strong support to the civil rights movement.

AFTER MEREDITH WAS shot, others took up where he left off, but their number has dwindled from an original band of about 600.

To help beef up the demonstration, about 80 Chicagoans left here yesterday in two buses for Memphis. They will be transported to the line of march today.

Most of the Chicagoans are in their 20s and 30s, but Mrs. Emma Davis, 757 E. Bowen av., is chaperoning four teenagers from the Oakland Committee for Community Improvement.

Reuther pledged further support of the UAW for the civil rights movement.

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CHICAGO SUNDAY
AMERICAN
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 6-12-66
Edition: FIVE STAR FINAL
Author:
Editor: LLOYD WENDT
Title:

Character: 100-3-256
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Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO
UNDER INVESTIGATION

55 JUL 19 1966

Wage \$100 Billion War On Poverty, King Urges

By the Associated Press

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. wants a \$100 billion, 10-year program to fight poverty among Negroes.

But implementing such a program, as well as President Johnson's Great Society programs, will be impossible if the nation continues its growing commitment in Viet Nam, Dr. King said yesterday on the CBS program "Face the Nation."

Such an effort, he said, would include enactment of a guaranteed annual wage, construction of more housing units for middle and low-income families and raising of the minimum wage as well as extension of its coverage.

As for the Viet Nam war's effect on the implementation of such a program, Dr. King said, "I think this war is playing havoc, so to speak, with our domestic destinies and it would be tragic for our nation if, in the process of trying to win the war in Viet Nam, we should lose the war against poverty right here in our own nation."

It was suggested to Dr. King by one of his questioners that there "seems to be a developing trend among Negro civil rights groups to go it alone ... an increasing black nationalist impulse among Negroes to build their own political and economic power. ..."

Dr. King said he disagreed with that approach and said that since Negroes comprise 10 percent of this nation's population "it is totally unrealistic to talk about going it alone."

To charges that he plans to remove whites from SNCC, Carmichael answered that he plans to have white SNCC workers work with other whites in order to pave the way toward



MARTIN LUTHER KING
A Proposal

an eventual Negro-white coalition.

John Lewis, Carmichael's predecessor, spoke briefly and alluded only momentarily to the reported controversy within SNCC over his ouster at an early morning election May 15 after two prior elections the night before had reelected him.

"Many people have been saying," he commented, "that there is a conflict and a schism in SNCC. Let me say that we are as determined today as we were in 1960, 1964 and 1965 to remain a band of brothers doing what we can do give people a new sense of dignity and pride."

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106,341 Request Probe Of King, Rights Groups

United Press International

The House Committee on Un-American activities yesterday received a petition containing the signatures of 106,341 persons who want it to investigate the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and some national civil rights organizations.

The petitioners asked the Committee to find out whether communism has infiltrated any of the organizations and, if so, to what extent.

The Rev. Bill Beeny, a Baptist minister from St. Louis, said the names were collected from 48 states with the help of "several right-wing groups" such as the John Birch Society and some local White Citizens Councils.

Accepting it in behalf of the Committee was Rep. William M. Tuck (D-Va.) Tuck said he would bring it to the attention of Chairman Edwin E. Willis (D-La.) and hoped that the Committee would agree to investigate Communist infiltration into "so-called" civil rights groups.

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Slum Building Held by Dr. King Gets Receiver

CHICAGO, May 26 (AP)—A court appointed a new receiver today for a slum building once taken over by the Rev Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and associates.

The Chicago Dwellings Association, a new nonprofit agency set up to renovate old homes and apartment buildings, was put in charge of the six-flat structure at 1321 S. Homan ave.

Dr. King announced Feb. 23 that he and two Chicago organizations had assumed trusteeship of the building without consent of the owner, and planned to repair it. The move was part of Dr. King's program against Chicago's slums. The building's owner, John Bender, died April 27.

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UPI-81

(UNAMERICAN)

WASHINGTON--THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES TODAY RECEIVED A PETITION CONTAINING THE SIGNATURES OF 106,341 PERSONS WHO WANT IT TO INVESTIGATE DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING AND SOME NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS.

THE PETITIONERS ASKED THE COMMITTEE TO FIND OUT IF COMMUNISM HAS INFILTRATED ANY OF THE ORGANIZATIONS AND IF SO, TO WHAT EXTENT.

THE REV. BILL BEENY, A BAPTIST MINISTER FROM ST. LOUIS, SAID THE NAMES WERE COLLECTED FROM 48 STATES WITH THE HELP OF "SEVERAL RIGHT-WING GROUPS" SUCH AS THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY AND SOME LOCAL WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS.

IN ADDITION, HE SAID, SHERIFF JIM CLARK, THE CONTROVERSIAL SEGREGATIONIST FROM SELMA, ALA., HAD MADE AVAILABLE THE MAILING LIST HE USES TO SOLICIT SUPPORT AROUND THE COUNTRY.

BEENY DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS "A SEGREGATIONIST BUT NOT A RACIST."

ACCEPTING IT IN BEHALF OF THE COMMITTEE WAS REP. WILLIAM TUCK, D-VA. TUCK SAID HE WOULD BRING IT TO THE ATTENTION OF CHAIRMAN EDWIN E. WILLIS, D-LA., AND HOPED THAT THE COMMITTEE WOULD AGREE TO INVESTIGATE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION INTO "SO-CALLED" CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS.

"IT IS CLEAR TO EVERY INFORMED CITIZEN THAT COMMUNISTS HAVE INFILTRATED THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT," TUCK SAID.

TUCK TOLD BEENY, HOWEVER, THAT WITHOUT SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION FROM THE HOUSE, THE COMMITTEE CANNOT INVESTIGATE ANY PERSON OR GROUP.

"WE SIMPLY INVESTIGATE COMMUNISM OR SUBVERSION AND FOLLOW IT WHEREVER IT MAY LEAD," HE ADDED.

REP. JOHN BUCHANAN, R-ALA., WHO ALSO WAS ON HAND, SAID IN HIS VIEW NO ONE SHOULD HAVE A GREATER INTEREST IN "CLEANING" THE MOVEMENT OF COMMUNIST INFILTRATION AND TAINT THAN THOSE PERSONS WHO HAVE AN HONEST INTEREST IN THE RIGHTS OF NEGROES AND THE WELFARE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE ORGANIZATIONS CITED IN THE PETITION WERE THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE AND ITS LEADER, KING, THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE, THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY AND THE BLACK MUSLIMS.

BEENY TOLD REPORTERS HIS REGULAR DUTIES CONSISTED OF A BROADCASTING GOSPEL-REVIVAL PROGRAM OVER 26 RADIO STATIONS.

BEENY SAID IN COLLECTING THE SIGNATURES HE FORMED A TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION KNOWN AS INVESTIGATE NOW KING AND OTHERS (INKO).

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-134

(KING)
 ST. LOUIS--A PETITION CALLING FOR AN INVESTIGATION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING AND NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES TOMORROW.

THE REV. BILL BEENY, PASTOR OF THE ST. LOUIS BAPTIST TEMPLE, AND FOUNDER OF INKO (INVESTIGATE NOW KING AND OTHERS), SAID PETITIONS WITH 106,341 NAMES WOULD BE HANDED OVER TO COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN WASHINGTON.

THE REV. BEENY SAID A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE HAS TOLD HIM AND THE PETITIONS WOULD BE RECEIVED AND A MEETING WOULD BE CALLED TO DISCUSS THEM.

"WE MAKE NO CHARGES," BEENY SAID. "BUT, WE FEEL THERE IS SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE THAT THERE HAS BEEN COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN THESE (CIVIL RIGHTS) MOVEMENTS BY THE MERE FACT OF ASSOCIATION."

MUCH OF THE SUPPORT ON THE PETITIONS IS DUE TO SIGNATURES BY JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY MEMBERS, HE SAID.

THE PETITIONS CALL FOR AN INVESTIGATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, HEADED BY DR. KING, THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE, THE CONGRESS ON RACIAL EQUALITY, AND THE BLACK MUSLIMS.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Dr. King's Mistake United Alabama Foes

By Jack Nelson
Los Angeles Times

ATLANTA — In the civil rights arena where there is little room for compromise or negotiations for a people demanding "freedom now," the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. is the Negroes' undisputed champion.

But in the politics of elections, where the art of compromise and discretion often mean the difference between victory and defeat, Dr. King and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference have a lot to learn.

Their political efforts in Alabama have helped polarize politics along racial lines, making it more difficult for even the most responsible elements among Democrats and Republicans to coalesce with Negroes.

That this is not Dr. King's purpose is obvious from his vigorous opposition to the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee's all-Negro Black Panther Party movement, and his consistent call for Negroes to work within the existing political parties wherever possible. The pity is that he has done so little to make it possible.

His principal political blunder in Alabama's recent Democratic primary is well known. His call for a "bloc vote" in just those words—and his personal endorsement of Attorney General Richmond Flowers helped solidify the white vote around Gov. George Wallace and Gov. nominee Lurgen Wallace.

It is only natural for him to have called for a massive, unified vote at the polls in behalf of the best interests of Negroes. His error was in not stopping there. In a Black Belt tour just prior to the primary he made a plain

he wanted a Negro bloc vote for Flowers.

This was the first trip to the polls for more than 125,000 Negroes enfranchised because of King-led voting rights demonstrations and what they helped to create—the 1965 Voting Rights Act. So they had an intense emotional attachment to the ballot and already intended to vote for the one gubernatorial candidate who campaigned among them—Flowers.

Flowers' credentials as a moderate were no more impressive than two other gubernatorial candidates—former Rep. Carl Elliott and former Gov. James Folsom. But Flowers went out among the Negroes in the city slums and rural shacks and shook hands and asked for their votes. And he would have got them without Dr. King's endorsement, which hung around the Attorney General's neck like an albatross for all segregationists to see.

Flowers himself contributed greatly to polarization of the vote, of course, by campaigning almost exclusively among Negroes, a mistake no white candidate is likely to make again. His own campaigning and Dr. King's identification with him may have so isolated him from the white community as to end his political future in Alabama.

By their 2-1 vote for the Wallaces over nine other candidates, Alabamians clearly showed resistance to desegregation is about the only thing that matters.

Mrs. Wallace's Republican opponent in the November election, Rep. James Martin of Gadsden, also has a reputation as a strong segregationist, and does have substantial support in the white community, especially among conservative business, industrial, and professional leaders. But not nearly enough to beat the Wallaces.

Bloc Vote Plea Assured A Wallace Victory

About the only chance Martin has of winning is to get a heavy Negro vote, something some of his supporters have been working at behind the scenes. But he knows he cannot afford to openly seek Negro support and get painted by

brush that painted Flowers out of the picture.

Martin's dilemma is made more delicate by the seemingly inflexible policy of Dr. King and his followers in insisting that any candidate who wants the Negro vote must stand up in public and ask for it. That policy fits into Dr. King's efforts to instill in Negroes a feeling of "somebodiness," but it does little to give a candidate like Martin room for negotiating for the Negro vote.

If Dr. King learned a political lesson from his experiences in Alabama, he has yet to apply it. Since then he has promoted the same policy of demanding open appeals by white candidates, and in South Carolina, where several Negro candidates are campaigning for

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nomination to county offices in the June 14 Democratic primary, he has again called for bloc voting.

In Georgia, former Gov. Ellis Arnall, running for the Democratic nomination for Governor in the September 14 primary, has not let the Alabama vote deter him from telling a Negro political group he would hire Negro State troopers if elected. And since the Alabama primary, Georgia Republicans have elected an Atlanta Negro to the Party's Executive Committee in an obvious bid to attract Negro voters to the Republican candidate (probably U.S. Rep. Howard Callaway).

But both Arnall and the Republicans would consider it political suicide—and it no doubt would he — to openly deal with Dr. King

or other civil rights leaders.

Only a more sophisticated approach can make the Negro vote an effective instrument of political power. In several Southern states outside the Deep South, such as Virginia and North Carolina, and in progressive cities like Atlanta, Negro political leaders long have worked behind the scenes with moderate whites in agreeing which candidates Negro political groups would endorse. In some cases endorsements are printed and circulated shortly before election.

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News Analysis

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King Disagrees With SNCC's Attitude, Warns It Shows Growing Discontent

Speaking² on "Face the Nation" (CBS-WTOP), King questioned the separatist, all-Negro philosophy which has led the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to boycott the forthcoming White House Conference on civil rights and to start the Black Panther Party in Alabama.

Dr. King also took exception to remarks by SNCC's newly elected president, Stokely Carmichael, that the aims of the civil rights movement should not be integration, but independent Negro political and economic power.

SNCC's annoyance with what many members have considered Dr. King's undignified truckling to white, liberal, integrationist sentiment has seldom prevented SNCC and SCLC from cooperating on specific programs and policies. Whether Carmichael's election as president of SNCC will end their working together is a matter for speculation.

However, Carmichael, 24, has always opposed Dr. King's non-violent stance and ridiculed the religious patina which the older man has thrown over the Negro struggle.

Dr. King said that the cost of carrying out Great Society programs on a scale necessary to do palpable and permanent good would be \$10 billion a year for ten years. He warned that, if concessions in all areas of economic and social life were not made soon, there might be more violence in cities of the north.

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MAY 30 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Back New Civil Rights Laws, Rev. King Urges Unitarians

By ADON TAFT
Herald Religion Editor

HOLLYWOOD — A plea for action programs to support proposed new federal civil rights legislation was made to the General Assembly of the Unitarian Universalist Association Wednesday night by Dr. Martin Luther King.

The Nobel Prize winner told the 2,000 delegates and visitors that legislation is needed to end poor administration of justice and discrimination in housing.

The civil rights leader hastened to add, however, that the church's concern for human welfare must extend beyond national boundaries, for in his world "we must live as brothers or perish as fools."

This means, he said, that



Martin Luther King
... cites two myths

instead of spending huge sums to stockpile food "we can store food free of charge in the wrinkled, empty bellies" of the people of India.

To achieve brotherhood

and racial equality, Dr. King said churches need to overcome two myths. The first of these is the myth that legislation is of no help in meeting racial problems because men have to have a change of heart.

"The law can't make the white man love me, but it can keep him from lynching me, and I think that's important," said Dr. King.

The second myth which must be destroyed, he said, is that of exaggerated progress in desegregation.

"The Negro is freer today than he was 10 years ago, but he is not yet free. The Negro enjoys more dignity than ever before in our history, but he is not equal," said King.

He concluded his talk at the Diplomat Hotel where the general assembly is meeting through Sunday, with a defense of his philosophy of nonviolent action and a plea that violence should never be a weapon in the fight for racial equality.

"The love ethic can be a reality in this social revolution," he said.

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The Miami Herald

Miami, Florida

Being followed

Date: 5/19/66

Edition:

Author:

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Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING
APPEARING IN MIAMI

Character:

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54 JUN 9 1966

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King Speaks At UM

On Civil Rights, Church Role

By JAMES BUCHANAN
Herold Staff Writer

Martin Luther King, Nobel prize winner and civil rights leader, will speak tonight at the University of Miami despite a request from Mayor Robert King High that his appearance be canceled.

High had wired King on Monday asking that he scrap plans to take part in the Fourth Annual Religion Lecture Series at the university "because I was informed there would be an attempt to provoke an incident."

The mayor did not say what form the incident might take. The request had followed by a day an endorsement of High's gubernatorial campaign by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.), which the mayor promptly rejected.

Dr. W. Ivan Hoy, chairman of the Religion Department at the university, said King's address would be at 8:30 p.m. in the Student Union Building and cover the churches' involvement in the civil rights program.

Hoy had sent a telegram to High earlier this week protesting the mayor's intervention in the university's plans and saying King was invited "to speak on a religious, not a political subject."

The department chairman pointed out the invitation to King was issued in the fall of 1964 and accepted last year "before anyone filed for public office."

"I see no reason," Hoy told the mayor, "why he should be asked to postpone or cancel his scheduled appearance."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

People To People

The Alabama Elections

By DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

A lot of people go around sneering that civil rights laws don't do any good. But there stands the Alabama primary.

These people say no progress has been made on the ever-present race problem, that things are just as they always were. For them, too, the rebuttal is the Alabama primary.

The Alabama vote last week took center stage in national activity mostly because of the **DR. KING** of the Wallace team seeking the Governorship. In 1956, the Negro vote in Alabama would not have got a paragraph in a nationwide radio, TV or newspaper story.

Things have changed when the leading post election question is, "Why did the Negroes of Wilcox County fail to elect a Negro sheriff since they had more than enough votes to do so?" Ten years ago the Negro citizens of Wilcox county, Alabama, did not have a single voter registered. Have there been changes? The answer is to be found in Wilcox County, not in the



sloganeering far from the battlefield.

Recently a party of four was promptly and courteously served in a steak house in Mississippi. In 1961 no steak house in Mississippi would have done this, but in between then and now was the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and its title on public accommodations. In between, also, was a lot of civil rights activity.

The laws have not solved all the problems. There are plenty of places in Mississippi and in the South today where Negroes are still not served. But in New York City many Amsterdam News readers can remember a chain restaurant on 125th street that turned away Negroes in the heart of the Harlem shopping district, despite the state law. The law does not sweep old customs away in a day, but it pushes them out—that is, if the people see that the law is enforced.

In Alabama 235,000 Negroes were registered to vote, with the total built up considerably by the voting Rights Act of 1965. Thus the Alabama Negro citizens and the hundreds of thousands of others in

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14 NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS

Date: 5/14/66

Edition:

Author: DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

Editor: JAMES L. HICKS

Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: SM-C

or

Classification: BU 100-106670

Submitting Office: NYO

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other Southern states have had an impact on both parties and on the political situation throughout the nation.

Richard M. Nixon is busily laying the groundwork for his campaign for the presidential nomination in 1968 by making pronouncements on how the GOP must approach the new Negro-voting South. There is one story that a Southern Senator loaded his Negro farm employees into cars and had them hauled to the voter registration office!

So, the gloom peddlers who declare things have not changed are not completely truthful. We still have poverty and discrimination and trickery and segregation and hatred and arson and greed and murder.

There is no instant remedy for any of these. None has yielded to overnight change in society's history. But they are under attack and wide gains have been registered. New progress will come not because of the negative and destructive strike-back blindness, but because of the steady freedom fighters and their expansion of the really history-making breakthroughs already achieved.

Emerson-Thoreau Prize Goes to Edmund Wilson

The prestigious American Academy of Arts and Sciences awarded its Emerson-Thoreau medal last night to Edmund Wilson, the literary critic whose interests and writings have ranged from American Indians to Russian history.

The award, which is accompanied by a prize of \$1000 and marks distinguished achievement in literature, was presented at a Boston ceremony by Prof. Paul A. Freund of Harvard Law School, president of the Academy.

The Academy also elected 126 new Fellows, including the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.; Dr. Jonas Salk, discoverer of Salk polio vaccine; historian Bruce Catton; writers John Cheever, J. D. Salinger, and Theodore H. White; Richard Tousey of the Naval Research Laboratory here; former Assistant Labor Secretary Daniel P. Moynihan and

former Treasury Under Secretary Robert V. Roosa.

Foreign honorary membership was granted to 24 persons, including British economist Barbara Ward, British political scientist Sir Denis William Brogan and M. V. Deldysh, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Wilson was awarded the Medal of Freedom by President Kennedy, an honor that aroused some criticism at the time because of the writer's failure to pay income taxes during the 1950s.

Besides works of criticism such as "Axel's Castle," a study of the symbolist movement in modern literature, he has published poetry drama, two novels and books on the Dead Sea Scrolls the Zuni and Iroquois Indians, Russian intellectual history and his protest against the income tax.

Tolson ☒
DeLoach ☒
Mohr ☒
Wick ☒
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

MAY 12 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rallies Scheduled

King to Lead Voter Drive Here

BY EDMUND J. ROONEY

Dr. Martin Luther King will lead a four-day registration and get-out-the-vote drive to increase Negro participation in the June 14 primary.

The drive will begin Wednesday and continue through Saturday.

King, leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, plans to stump the 1st and 2d Congressional districts, speaking at shopping centers, on street corners and in churches.

In addition to eight rallies, civil rights leaders plan to distribute 140,000 leaflets on the Southwest and Near North Sides.

KING ANNOUNCED the crash program for registration and voter participation through Albert Raby, convenor of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations, and the Rev. James Bevel, Chicago SCLC leader. Because of illness, the Rev. Mr. Bevel was unable to attend the press conference in CCCO headquarters.

Raby said the drive will be city-wide, but will concentrate heavily in the 1st and 2d Congressional districts.

Slogan for the campaign will be

"Take Two Steps to Freedom: Register and Vote."

Raby emphasized the drive will be nonpartisan. No pri-

mary candidates will be endorsed.

IN ADDITION to speaking at the eight community rallies, King will meet at 1 p.m. Thursday with clergymen in Fellowship Baptist Church, 4547 S. Princeton. He will urge them to support the registration and vote drive from their pulpits next Sunday.

May 17 is the target date for a massive Negro registration, Raby said.

While sticking to his non-endorsement position, Raby did say that civil rights leaders

"are not satisfied" with the relationship of U.S. Rep. William Dawson (1st) with voters in his district or with Dawson's position on some issues.

Dawson is being challenged by Fred D. Hubbard, 36, a social worker and independent Democrat.

THE RALLY schedule looks like this:

Wednesday, 6 p.m., Kenwood Community, 47th and Ellis; 7 p.m., Drexel Square, 51st and Drexel; 8:30 p.m., South Shore Community, St.

John's Methodist Church, 72d and Jeffery.

Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Commonwealth Community Church, 140 W. 81st St.; 8 p.m., Woodlawn Methodist Church, 64th and Woodlawn.

Friday, 7:30 p.m., Mount Carmel Baptist Church, 30th and Wabash.

Saturday, 10:30 a.m., Hyde Park Shopping Center, 55th and Lake Park; 11 a.m., Kenwood Community, Kimbark Shopping Plaza, 53d and Kimbark.

Dr. King then will meet with civil rights workers at noon in the Woodlawn Organization office, 135 E. 63d.

Raby said a teen-age group, the Blackstone Rangers, has been recruited to help distribute leaflets. The Rangers, all aged 15 to 25, operate generally in the Woodlawn and South Shore communities.

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6

CHICAGO DAILY
CHICAGO, ILLINO

Date: 5-10-66
Edition: RED STREAK
Author: EDMUND J. ROONEY
Editor: ROY M. FISHER
Title:

MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: 100-35356

or
Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

52 JUN 1 1966

File 100-106670
100-106670-4
31

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Need U. S. Law on Slums Here, Says King Aid

The Rev. Martin Luther King's top aid, the Rev. Andrew Young, said it will take "major federal legislation" to eliminate slums in Chicago.

Young, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership conference, said he does not believe "a single city can deal with the problem" of slums. He said Mayor Daley's drive on slums would not soften the impact of King's campaign to end slum living in Chicago.

The civil rights leader said yesterday the King-led movement here will use nonviolent techniques this summer with emphasis on political education.

Couple of Surprises

"This summer you'll see the full gamut of techniques for securing rights that we experimented with in the south, plus a couple of others you haven't seen yet."

Young said his group hopes there will be no violence. "We want to organize those segments of society that might be violent into a disciplined, non-violent group."

Speaking on a television panel show, Young said his group would not endorse Comedian Dick Gregory in his planned race for mayor. He explained that S. C. L. C. does not endorse political candidates and does not advocate a straight Negro ticket.

He called Gregory "sincere" but expressed the belief that "sometimes he isn't sure of the avenues in which he wishes to express his sincerity."

We're Here Forever

In reply to a question as to how long S. C. L. C. will be working in Chicago, Young said:

"Transportation being what it is today, I guess we're in Chicago more or less forever. Working thru the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations, religious, and labor groups, the S. C. L. C. is trying to form a 'coalition of conscience.'"

The S. C. L. C. plans to "continue to serve as a consultative staff to this body," Young said.

REC 37

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.

Date: 5-9-66

Edition: 3 ST. P. 2

Author:

Editor: YOUNG

Title:

MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character:

or 100-35356

Classification:

Submitting Office: CHICAGO

UNDER INVESTIGATION

REC 37

NOT RECORDED
176 MAY 23 1966

MAY 26 1966
54 MAY 23 1966

File - 5 PM
100-106670

100-106670-11

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Won't Endorse Gregory, Aide Says

A top aide of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said Sunday that the civil rights leader will not support comedian Dick Gregory in his bid to unseat Mayor Daley.

"We will support him (Gregory) in his sincerity and devotion but we could not give him support as a candidate," said the Rev. Andrew J. Young.

The Rev. Mr. Young, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, explained that it is not the SCLC's practice to endorse political candidates. His remarks were made during a taped television interview here.

However, the Rev. Mr. Young said, the SCLC will engage in voter registration and political education campaigns in the city.

"Dick is very sincere," he continued, "but sometimes he isn't sure of the avenues to express that sincerity."

Earlier on the program, City Desk on WMAQ-TV (Channel 5), the Rev. Mr. Young maintained that the civil rights movement in the city will "so clearly define"

the election issues by November that it "will determine the agenda of issues."

The SCLC is not in Chicago "primarily for a political campaign," he said. "A non-violent movement raises issues so dramatically that anybody in office must respond to them."

Asked how long the SCLC plans to be in the city, the Rev. Mr. Young said, "Transportation being what it is today, I guess we're in Chicago more or less forever. Working through the Co-or-

dinated Council of Community Organizations, religious groups and labor organizations, the SCLC is trying to form a coalition of conscience."

The SCLC plans to "continue to serve as a consultative staff to this body," he said.

The basis of the dissatisfaction of the Negro in Chicago is "the dissatisfaction with the city in America," he contended. "No city has adequately administered its resources among the poor."

Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. V. H. _____
Mr. J. H. _____
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Mr. J. H. _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3

CHICAGO SUN TIME
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

5-9-66

Date: 5-9-66

Edition: FOUR STAR FINAL

Author:

Editor: EMMETT DEDMON

Title:

Character: 100-106670

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: CHICAGO

☐ Being Investigated

UNDER INVESTIGATION

100-106670-A

55 JUN 1 1966

In The Nation: A Day of Reckoning Postponed

ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, May 4—The
 Nober elections must be
 and for demonstration
 wher racial equality in
 African laws and socio-econ-
 ome practices was advanced
 or etarded by the counsel of
 Martin Luther King to Alabama
 Negroes to vote as a bloc in
 yesterday's primaries. Even
 though voting solidarity by
 groups of the population has
 been effective in promoting
 their special interests, this po-
 larization when it is racial
 tends to induce a counter-racial
 polarization. And in Alabama,
 as generally in the United
 States, the members of the
 white race are in the majority.

A Political Dilemma

Presumably, the white voters
 in Alabama will divide in No-
 vember on the issues raised be-
 tween Mrs. Wallace and her Re-
 publican opponent for the office
 of Governor. Then, if King re-
 peats the counsel he gave the
 Negro voters in the primary,
 and once again it is followed,
 they could have a determining
 influence on a choice they exert-
 ed in several contests for office
 in counties and towns where
 Negroes are in the majority and
 were able to certify their will
 at the polls for the first time

since the end of Reconstruction.
 But if the Republicans nomi-
 nate Representative Martin, the
 Negro voters in Alabama will
 be obliged to grasp one horn or
 the other of a political dilemma.

Mrs. Wallace is committed to
 maintaining whatever degree of
 racial segregation can be prac-
 ticed without harsh Federal
 penalties to individuals, and at
 the cost of Alabama's already
 third-class seat on the Johnson
 Administration's gravy train.
 Representative Martin is ex-
 pected to base his claim for
 Governor on the charge that the
 Wallaces are blood brethren of
 the political super-liberals in
 the nation, except where civil
 rights legislation is concerned.
 And Negroes have a goodly
 share of the Federal bounties
 derived from the programs
 these liberals have initiated and
 administer.

Moreover, in the 1964 Presi-
 dential campaign, the Demo-
 cratic propaganda which repre-
 sented Barry Goldwater as a
 "white supremacist" was circu-
 lated with special activity and
 success among Negro citizens.
 And the Wallaces and Martin
 ways to carry Alabama for
 Goldwater.

did what they could in different
 Unless the racial polarization

in the primary, whose design
 was clear, can be projected by
 Negro leaders into the blind
 alley of a choice between such
 candidates for Governor in No-
 vember, there will be a con-
 siderable division among the
 Negroes who go to the polls.
 This division would be a far
 better thing for American so-
 ciety as a whole and in the
 long run than racial bloc-vot-
 ing. For it would reduce the im-
 pulse for the counter-polariza-
 tion of white voters that King's
 counsel inevitably stimulated.
 And, even though Negro votes
 might not be the determining
 factor in the victory or defeat
 of either the Wallaces or Mar-
 tin, the split would help repair
 the setback inherent in Negro
 bloc-voting to the coming of
 the era in the South envisaged
 today by Roy Wilkins of the
 N.A.A.C.P. "Their [the new Ne-
 gro voters'] influence," he said,
 "will grow as their numbers in-
 crease, and as they and the
 white voters forsake polariza-
 tion at the polls."

Outside the South, this has
 been true of the white voters
 since Reconstruction. They have
 divided their support of national
 and local candidates for office
 on the test of the issues and
 personalities in the campaigns.
 It is only because of this objec-
 tive division of the large white
 majority that non-Southern Ne-
 gro voters have acquired the
 influence they now possess over
 local and national political de-
 cisions.

But in those areas, unlike
 Alabama in yesterday's primary,
 the issues raised by the candi-
 dates of both major parties that
 have united Negro voters have
 also united groups of white vot-
 ers in support of the same party
 ticket. And this is the political
 condition by which alone the
 white-Negro confrontation in the
 Alabama primary can be con-
 tained.

Indivisible Civil Rights

But it cannot and will not be
 until and unless civil rights are
 dealt with by the politicians in
 national power as indivisible.
 This principle has been grossly
 violated in the laws, and their
 administration, and in the judi-
 cial rulings with respect to
 these. In repairing the long
 denial of Negro rights in the
 South, the political power has
 infringed the basic rights of

individuals and of other groups
 in the American society. And
 this inequality has been esp-
 ecially visited upon citizens in
 communities in the Southe-
 states by all three of the fe-
 deral branches of Government.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Baltimore Sun _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

MAY 5 1966

NOT RECORDED
 176 MAY 31 1966

55 JUN 1 1966

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 176-106670
 100-106670

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Asks For Defeat Of Sheriff

SELMA, Ala. (AP) — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. has called on Negroes to "nonviolently retire, forever and evermore" Sheriff James G. Clark, who became a symbol of resistance in the Selma civil rights drive.

King, stumping the state to get out the Negro vote for next Tuesday's Democratic primary, urged a solid vote against Clark who is seeking renomination.

King referred to civil rights demonstrators and said, "We owe it to these people" to defeat Clark.

"Selma wrote the voting rights act," King said Friday night. "Now we have got to help ourselves."

King moves today into the final leg of his tour.

He made his 11th stop in Selma, headquarters for his major 1965 drive that led to the voting rights law and swelled the number of Negro voters in Alabama to 230,000 — about 20 per cent of the electorate.

Again King urged a massive bloc vote in the primary. "Stick together, work together and vote together," he told the Negroes at rallies in the rural area and the cities.

Another speaker, The Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth of Cincinnati, said the objective is to defeat Clark and that Wilson Baker, former Selma public safety

director, is the less objectionable of the two.

There is no Negro running for sheriff in Dallas County.

In six other counties, King endorsed the Negro candidate for sheriff.

Hundreds of Negroes packed into a frame church at Lisman were told they had no need to fear reprisal for the way they voted. King said the ballot is secret and white employers would not know how Negroes voted.

"You can tell them you voted for Mr. Wallace when you voted for Mr. Flowers" he said. That was King's only mention of a candidate's name in the governor's race.

King aides and Negroes at tending the rally left no doubt that they will try to deliver the Negro vote to Atty. Gen. Richmond M. Flowers, the only candidate who has openly sought this bloc.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

Date: 4/30/66

Edition: Daily

Author:

Editor: James H. ...

Title: Martin Luther King

King

Character: 173-5

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Jackson

☐ Being Investigated

57 MAY 17 1966

NOT RECORDED
17 MAY 16 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

People To People

My Dream

By DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

When there is the sharp crack of police bullets, the harsh barking of police dogs, blood flowing from human mouths and human heads — when the hot glare of television and the international press spotlight are on — people, from all over the world, open their hearts and their purses to send funds to bolster and undergird the Southern Freedom Movement.



People are attuned to the spectacular.

DR. KING

It is ironic indeed that the tremendous political revolution which has been developing in the South in recent months has not aroused more aid and support. When we speak in terms of a revolution, we refer to the fact that 81 Negro candidates have entered the political arena in the bloodstained state of Alabama. These candidacies — representing as they do potent profiles in courage — did not just happen. Years of patient and dedicated work by The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), as well as other cooperating agencies,

went into a massive voter registration drive. As the smoke of battle receded from Montgomery, Birmingham and Selma, the unspectacular work of unsung citizen heroes continued through the long days, weeks and years. Self-help projects of political education were developed to arm the Negro with the most vital weapon within his reach — the ballot.

As hundreds of thousands of Southern black people were transformed from serfdom into citizenship — they took a long step forward! They now are able to go to the polls, not only to vote for the old familiar names, but for fresh, inspired and brave candidates from within their own ranks!

In preparing this gigantic political breakthrough, The Southern Christian Leadership Conference was not satisfied to send candidates into the fray simply because of the color of their skin. This would not do. We must have candidates trained and prepared to play their roles with dignity and knowledge. Luminous victories achieved in social progress often blind the victors to the need for responsibility and competence. We were determined not to make that tragic mistake.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

14 NEW YORK
AMSTERDAM NEWS

Date: 4/30/66
Edition:
Author: MARTIN LUTHER
Editor: JAMES L. HICKS
Title: MARTIN LUTHER K

Character: SM-C
or
Classification: BU 100-106
Submitting Office: NYO

☐ Being Investigated

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MAY 7 1966

56 MAY 20 1966 277

File - 511
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Accordingly, SCLC organized what is perhaps the most unique workshop in American political history. The grocers, undertakers and ministers seeking office as tax assessors, sheriffs and state legislators were assembled for training in political science and government. From major universities, scholars came south to lecture on techniques and theories related to public office. Negro office holders in bordering states joined them to discuss practical tasks in fulfilling public trust.

One workshop for candidates for sheriff featured a professor of law enforcement from Virginia who held classes on the everyday operation of a sheriff's office.

Here is an opportunity for Americans to aid in this creative, democratic work; to encourage the embattled people of Alabama to keep moving forward from a harsh and bitter past to join the twentieth century. If some of the generous people who are moved to give financial aid when the spectacular is taking place would open their hearts and pocketbooks to aid this peaceful, democratic revolution, it would do much to further the political health of our entire nation. (ANP Feature)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Due In City Saturday

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. is expected to speak Saturday at 4:30 p.m. at Seventeenth Street Baptist Church in an effort to get out a united Negro vote in the May 3, Democratic Primary.

King's visit to the Anniston area is part of a three-day drive April 28-30 in 16 Alabama counties in what has been described as a "people-to-people contact campaign."

Accompanying King will be Hosea L. Williams, director of voter registration and political education for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy.

According to the Rev. N. Quintus Reynolds, pastor of the church, King's last visit to the area was made in January of 1965.

The Rev. Mr. Reynolds said the meeting would be open to the public.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
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Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

2

THE ANNISTON ST
ANNISTON, ALABA
TALLADEGA DAILY
HOME
TALLADEGA, ALA

Date: 4/27/66
Edition: Final
Author: Unknown
Editor: CODY HALL
Title: RACIAL SITUATION
Anniston, Ala

Character: 157-765
or

Classification:
Submitting Office: BIRMINGHAM

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

46 MAY 11 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

U.S. Issue Seen Moral

Dr. King Says Nation
Must Go All Out
for Viet Peace

By DAVID C. BERLINER
Staff Correspondent

SPRINGFIELD — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. told an audience of over 1,000 at the Jonathan Dayton Regional High School here last night that the United States has come to "a point where we will have to go all out to have a negotiated settlement." He did not come in contact with a group of pickets outside the school.

The Nobel Peace Prize winner appeared at the school as a guest of Temple Shalom in a benefit for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, mainstay of the civil rights movement. He described his speech, entitled "Revolution in Religion," as an attempt to discuss "the really pressing issues facing mankind."

"We don't have to convince anyone of our military power," Dr. King told his listeners. "We have to convince everyone of our moral power. Life is now a choice of either non-violence or non-existence."

Explaining that it is unnecessary to turn to ideologies other than democracy, Dr. King stated, "Our foreign policy must be a policy of positive action, not a negative policy of reaction to communism."

Cheers, Catcalls

His suggestion that it would be "better" to have Red China sitting in the United Nations brought the loudest response of

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
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Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1
NEWARK EVENING NEWS
NEWARK, N. J.

Date: 4/25/66
Edition: CITY-COUNTY
Author:
Editor: WILLIAM R. CIA
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: SM-C
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: NEWARK, N. J.
[] Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED
176 MAY 26 1966

55 JUN 3 1966

the night, a mixture of cheers and several catcalls. "If those were boos," he told his hecklers, "I am all for dissent."

Dr. King, whom Rabbi Israel S. Dresner of Temple Shalom introduced as a "Great American," also pointed out that "anyone who says anything about the war is called disloyal," but we are "confusing dissent with disloyalty."

The civil rights leader was whisked through the rear door of the modern auditorium, missing a gathering of some 30 pickets at the main entrance

21.5

who withstood an intermittent drizzle and the criticisms of onlookers, to protest his appearance.

After receiving a standing ovation from the enthusiastic audience, Dr. King declared "America has brought the nation and the world to the threshold of the future," but has a "moral and spiritual lag" with three basic evils: Racial injustice, poverty, and war.

'Amazing Changes'

"Religious institutions have all too often been the taillights instead of the headlights... the echoes instead of the voices" in the fight for human rights, he stated. In recent years, however, he added, "we have seen amazing changes."

The 37-year-old leader cited Chicago, a current area of turmoil, as an example of "what is going on in most other cities in our country." General unemployment in Chicago, he pointed out, is 2.6 per cent while Negro unemployment there is 12 per cent. Why create a "society of people who have no stake in it," he asked. "These are the people who will riot."

Recent fair housing legislation passed in New Jersey drew praise from the speaker who added "the important thing is to enforce this legislation, here and everywhere."

King also outlined his feelings on other issues. "Black supremacy is as wrong as white supremacy," he replied when queried on the Black Muslim philosophy. Asked about rioting during the past year, he responded: "The underprivileged in the north have not yet felt the gains made in the South. Our job is to organize the unorganized in the North."

Anti-King Groups

The sign-carrying demonstrators outside, most of them residents of Morris and Sussex counties, claimed membership in two "anti-King group—Concerned Citizens of New Jersey and the Truth About Civil Turmoil (also known as TACT).

Some of their India-ink posters read "Apartment Owners Beware, Dr. King Is Here," "Welcome Agitator," "For Non-Violent Riots See M. L. K.," and "King Is No King of Peace."

TACT representatives also were situated among the watching crowd with leaflets attempting to tie communism with Dr. King and the civil rights movement. "You can steal these from us," the leaflet carriers told spectators, "because we aren't allowed to pass them out. Township law, you know."

Douglas Dickerson of Dover, a member of the TACT delegation, explained that "some of us might support the Negro's cause if there were no signs of leftist affiliations. If that were true, they'd probably be as free as Mother's Day. We're trying to show what the other side is."

Other Answers

Answers from other pickets, asked if they would back the

civil rights movement if all political connotations were removed, ran the gamut from, "Yes, I imagine so," to "No... are you kidding me?"

Joseph Dombrowski, chairman of the C. C. of N. J., termed his group "middle of the road," whose major objective is "against the civil rights movement, but not against civil rights."

Dr. King, who flew here yesterday morning from Alabama and returned early today, greeted members of the audience at a reception at the temple following his speech.

D-1.



Newark News Photo

PROTEST—About 30 pickets walk outside Jonathan Dayton Regional High School in Springfield opposing Rev. Martin Luther King.



REV. MARTIN L. KING
Speaks In Springfield

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Legislation Urged To Protect Tenants' Protest Rights

By Art Petacque

A state commission on sub-standard housing Sunday studied a request from an attorney for Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to seek legislation broadening tenants' rights.

Tenants have no rights that a landlord is bound to respect, Chauncey Eskridge, the attorney, told a meeting of the legislative Commission on Low Income Housing Saturday.

Acting on behalf of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference headed by Dr.

King, Eskridge presented the commission with a copy of a New York State Law.

The law provides, he said, that two-thirds of the tenants of a building may engage a lawyer to file suit seeking receivership for the building.

The suit must show that the landlord has not maintained the building properly, he said.

Eskridge urged that such a statute be passed by the Illinois General Assembly.

Tenants in Illinois may now file suit charging that a building is a public nuisance, he said. But, he added, "it becomes pretty difficult, when you face a crack lawyer, to establish a building as a public nuisance."

If tenants were successful under a new law in having a receiver appointed, Eskridge pointed out, the receiver would be required to rehabilitate the building with rent money.

Eskridge said the program of rent withholding by the Cook County Department of Public Aid creates problems for both the tenants and the landlord.

Under the program, the department may withhold rent from recipients in a building cited for code violations.

"The landlord frequently finds himself in a bind because the rent money he needs to rehabilitate the building is confiscated," Eskridge said after the commission meeting in the State of Illinois Building, 160 N. La Salle.

Aid recipients may suffer indirectly from the program, he said, because landlords may prefer not to rent to persons whose rent may be withheld.

Eskridge said the "trusteeship" assumed by Dr. King and two Chicago groups over West Side apartment building 406, 23 was an "emergency measure."

He noted that occupants of the building, at 1321 S. Hoffman, had been without heat in a severe cold spell and said the landlord had abandoned care of the structure.

The anti-slum campaign of the SCLC and Chicago civil rights groups does not include any present plans for assuming trusteeship of other buildings, he said. More sophisticated methods of legal action will be emphasized, he said.

Eskridge was subpoenaed by the commission Friday to testify about his ownership of a 13-flat apartment building at 1250-52 S. Karlov.

The building is managed by A. M. Shavin and Associates, a chief target of the commission's investigation of sub-standard housing.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
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Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

REC-6

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

30

CHICAGO SUN TIMES
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

4-25-66

Date: **FOUR STAR FINAL**
 Edition:
 Author: **ART PETACQUE**
 Editor: **EMMETT DEDMON**
 Title: **MARTIN LUTHER KING**

Character: **100-35356**
 or

Classification:
 Submitting Office: **CHICAGO**

UNDER INVESTIGATION

NOT RECORDED
 MAY 18 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Find King Attorney Owns Flats In Probe Of Slum Properties

By Art Petacque

Chauncey Eskridge, attorney for Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., is the owner of a West Side apartment building that has been under investigation by a state commission on substandard housing, it was disclosed Saturday.

The building, at 1250-52 S. Karlov, is managed by A.M. Shavin & Associates, a realty firm described by the commission's chairman as "a large operator of many substandard buildings."

Rent was withheld earlier this year from two tenants in the building after the Cook County Department of Public Aid learned the structure had seven building code violations.

Eskridge, reached in his law office Saturday, said rents were restored after he instructed the Shavin firm to correct the violations, which he termed "housekeeping violations."

Meanwhile, it was learned that the city building department has been asked to investigate an entry in the books of the Shavin firm.

Two commission members made the request after finding a check stub for \$150 made out to petty cash and a notation that \$125 of that was for an inspector.

Identify Owner

The stub and notation were found by commission members David Parson and Rep. Howard R. Slater (D-Highland Park) in cost-of-operations re-

ords the firm gave the owner of a building at 3608 W. Douglas.

The owner was identified as Sterling Copeland, of 765 E. Oakwood, a government chemist.

The stub was dated last November, the commission members said, when an inspection of the building was made.

The report of the inspector—who remained unidentified—listed two double-spaced pages of violations.

A reinspection in February, they said, listed five pages of violations single-spaced.

Parson said the building may have been "given a pass" in November.

Admits Seeing Stub

A. L. Shavin denied any payoff, saying the \$125 may have been paid to the building's owner.

But Slater said other Shavin records itemize such payments.

They said Copeland, the own-

er, admitted seeing the stub and notation but did nothing about it.

Eskridge, testifying under subpoena Friday before the Legislative Commission on Low Income Housing, said the 13-flat building operated at a deficit. He said he would like to get rid of it.

He said Saturday he bought the building on contract 10 years ago for \$90,000, with a \$15,000 down payment.

Ownership of the building was revealed in the books and

records of the Shavin firm, at 3947 W. Roosevelt, chief target of the state commission.

The building was one of several managed by the Shavin firm from which the Department of Public Aid withheld rents.

The Shavin firm manages the building at 1550 S. Hamlin rented by Dr. King as headquarters for the civil rights leader's Chicago drive against "slumism."

Eskridge said his clients include, besides the Southern Christian Leadership Conference headed by Dr. King, Elijah Muhammad, Black Muslim leader, and heavyweight champion Cassius Clay.

Eskridge said he handles tax matters for Elijah Muhammad and Clay, a member of the Black Muslim sect who uses the name Muhammad Ali. Both men live on the South Side.

Eskridge has represented Dr. King in the legal tangle that has followed the assumption by the SCLC and two other groups of "trusteeship" over a build-

ing at 1321 S. Homan.

Speaking before the commission Friday, Eskridge said he has put profits from the building on S. Karlov back into it.

Commission members said

they found the building in fairly good condition, during a reinspection following correction of the building violations.

The commission, whose

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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CHICAGO SUN-TIMES

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

4-24-66

Date:

Edition: ART PETACQUE

Author: FOUR STAR

Editor:

Title: EMMETT DUNHAM

MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character:

or 100-35356

Classification:

Submitting Office:

CHICAGO

INVESTIGATION

REC 17

100-35356

37 NOT RECORDED

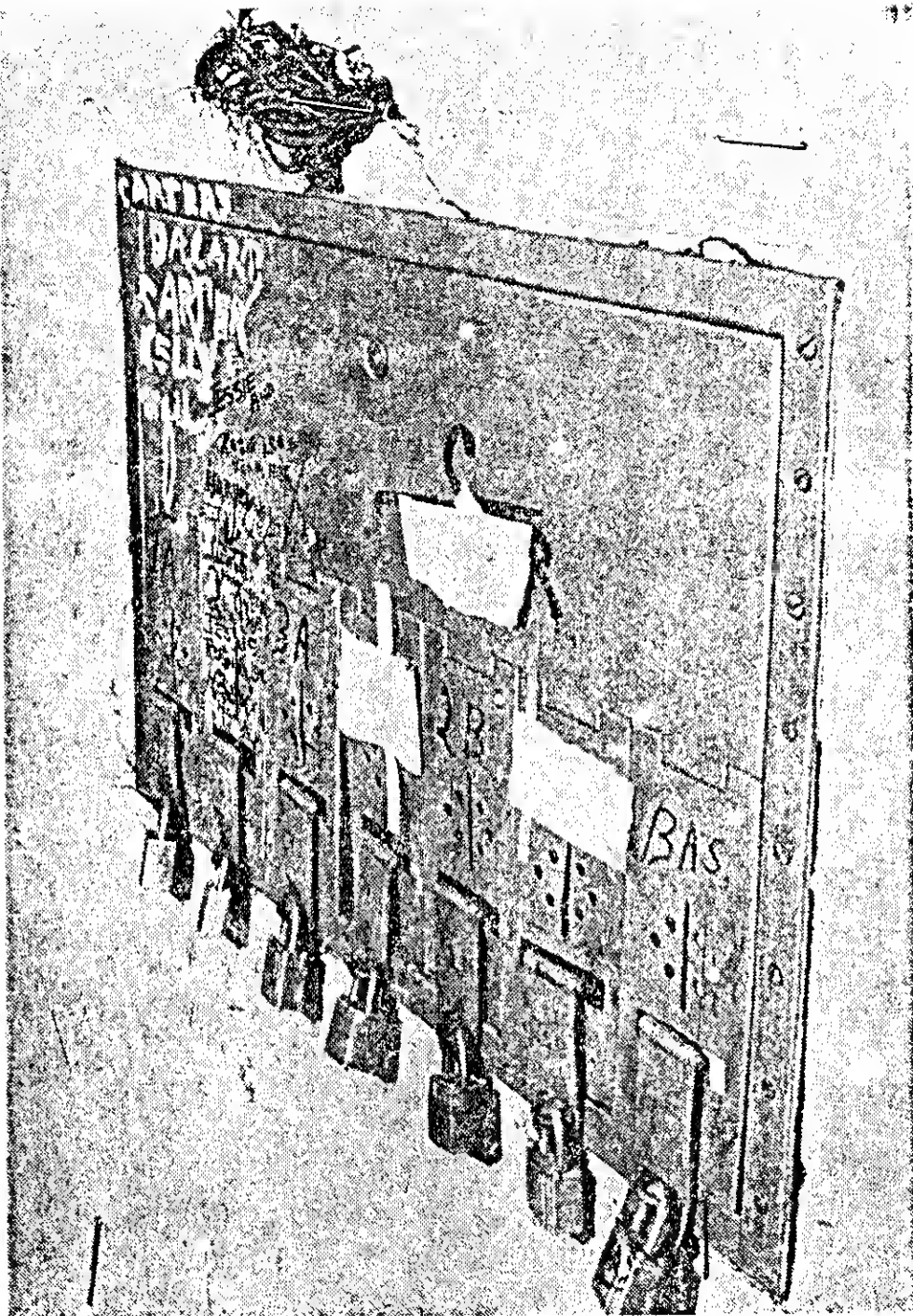
176 MAY 17 1966

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chairman is Rep. Robert E. Mann (D-Chicago) began looking into affairs of the Shavin realty firm after Dr. King moved into the apartment on Hamlin in January.



CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE



Padlocks have been placed by tenants on their mailboxes to guard against pilfering in building at 1250-52 S. Karlov that has had seven building code violations. The building is owned by Chauncey Eskridge, attorney for Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. (Sun-Times Photo by Jack Dykinga)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'The Last Steep Ascent'

By DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

At the end of 1965, the civil rights movement was widely depicted as bewildered and uncertain, groping desperately for new directions. The substantial legislative accomplishments of the past several years, it was argued, dealt so extensively with civil rights problems that the movement had become stagnated in an embarrassment of riches. Negro leaders, we were told, did not know how to maintain their assembled armies nor what goals they should seek.

The dominant white leadership of the nation, in perceiving the civil rights movements as uncertain and confused, is engaged in political projection. The Negro freedom movement has a policy and a program; it is the white power structure that gropes in indecision. White America, caught between the Negro upsurge and its own conscience, evolved a limited policy toward Negro freedom. It could not live with the intolerable brutality and bruising humiliation imposed upon the Negro by the society it cherished as democratic. A wholesome national consensus developed against extremist conduct toward nonwhite Americans. That feeling found expression in laws, court decisions, and in the alteration of long-entrenched custom. But the prohibition of barbaric behavior, while beneficial to the victim, does not constitute the attainment of equality or freedom. A man may cease beating his wife without thereby creating a wholesome marital relationship.

The quality and quantity of discrimination and deprivation in our nation are so pervasive

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Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
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Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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I-2 NEW YORK AMSTERDAM
NEWS

Date: 4/23/66

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Author: DR. MARTIN LUTHER

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☐ Being Investigated

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MAY 20 1966

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that all the changes of a decade have merely initiated preliminary alterations in an edifice of injustice and misery. But the evils in our society oppressing the Negro are not now so heavy a social and moral burden that white America cannot still live with them. That is the dilemma of 1966, for which the white leadership has no clear and effective policy. The logic of growth means that the civil rights odyssey must move to new levels in which the content of freedom is security, opportunity, culture and equal participation in the political process. Negro goals are clearly defined, their tactics are tested, suitable and viable. The lag is appearing in the white community which now inclines toward a detente, hoping to rest upon past laurels. The changes it must accept in the new circumstances, however logical, have not been faced nor accepted as compelling.

The period which has been completed though attended by turmoil and spectacular events, was relatively easy to accomplish. Negroes not only furnished the drive but by disciplined adherence to non-violence swiftly educated and won millions to the righteousness of their demands. For the white majority

passionate reaction made political inertia and his Administration moved with commendable dispatch to enact the Voting Rights Act of 1965. It was aided very significantly by the old-water debate. The elections of 1964 broke the decades-old Congressional alliance of Dixiecrats and Northern conservatives, and sent to the Congress some fifty new Representatives who were receptive to fresh thinking.

VOTING RIGHTS ACT

With the passage of the memorable Voting Rights Act, the Administration once more proclaimed that the door to freedom had been flung open. Not since the promulgation of the Emancipation Proclamation had the hopes of Negroes been so high. But the year that came in like a lion went out like a lamb. There were increases in voting registration, there were some accretions to the list of token desegregated schools; but sweeping implementation nowhere appeared. Restraint and caution became public policy. The 1965 voting law applied to more than 500 Southern counties, but more than six months after its enactment only thirty-seven counties had received federal registrars. In the most important county of the South, where the city of Birmingham is located, every form of sophisticated evasion was employed. We had to organize daily demonstrations, to face again police brutality, and to arrive almost at the brink of another holocaust, before the Department of Justice finally acceded and appointed federal registrars. The open door to freedom turned out in practice to be but slightly ajar, and even after mass action only a sliver of freedom was sliced off and served to a desperately hungry people.

—Six of the same act had armed the government with substantial power finally to force school desegregation. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare wrote militant letters to school boards explicitly declaring that federal muscle would be used to break the resistance of a decade. Yet when the sound and fury abated, school desegregation continued merely to crawl forward.

The poverty program, which in concept elated the Negro poor, became so embroiled in political turmoil that its insufficiencies were magnified by paralyzing manipulations. Big-city machines felt threatened by it and small towns, particularly in the South, directed it away from Negroes. Its good intentions and limited objectives were frustrated by the skillful maneuvers of experienced politicians. The worst aspect of these negative experiences was the doubt cast upon the program as a whole and the discredit sustained by those Negroes involved directly in its administration. To launch a program with high-minded goals and to fail to safeguard it from opportunists and enemies amounted to sabotage, whether deliberate or undeliberate. It should have been obvious that Negroes, who alone were under pressure for results, would encounter difficulties in administration. They were ill prepared to handle the complexities that attended any novel and wide-ranging program. Yet they would have been successful even with their limitations if their efforts had not been impeded in so many instances by hostile municipal officials. At almost every turn malevolent press reports and irresponsible charges denigrated the projects that Negroes headed. Rumors and suspicions of corruption and

waste proliferated until it became a hazard to assume responsibility.

Only a few weeks ago the President presented a plan to Congress for rebuilding entire slum neighborhoods. With other elements of the program it would, in his words, make the decaying cities of the present into "the masterpieces of our civilization." This plan is imaginative; it embodies social vision and properly defines racial discrimination as a central evil. However, the ordinary Negro, though no social or political analyst, will be skeptical. He knows how many laws exist in Northern states and cities that prohibit discrimination in housing, in education and in employment; he knows how many overlapping commissions exist to enforce the terms of these laws — and he knows how he lives. The ubiquitous discrimination in his daily life tells him that more laws on paper, no matter how breath-taking their terminology, will not guarantee that he will live in a "masterpiece of civilization." Laws affirming Negro rights have in every case been circumvented by ingenious evasions which render them void in practice. Laws that affect the whole population—draft laws, income tax laws, traffic laws—do work, even though they are unpopular; but laws passed for the Negro's benefit are so widely unenforced that it is a mockery to call them laws. The missing ingredient is no longer the will of governments to enact legislation; what is absent is the will to make it operative. There is a double standard in the enforcement of law, and a double standard in the respect for particular laws.

SOCIETY'S CHALLENGE

The Negro in 1966 now challenges society to make law real on the neighborhood level down in the ghetto streets where he lives, works and seeks opportunity. Equal protection of the law is still substantially a national myth and a national disgrace in the reality of Negro life. In 1966 the Negro response is no longer a passive skepticism, nor is it expressed in the cynicism of inaction. A decade of sporadic and sometime coordinated nonviolent action has educated him in the methodology of social change. He has learned how to compel the enactment of law, how to utilize to a degree some laws and how to expose spurious laws. He has learned that his adversaries are cunning, skillful and resourceful in obstruction and evasion. He has learned that governments do equivocate and retreat no matter how exultant they are when they seek credit for legislation. Finally he has learned something about himself: "Negroes are not now merely a subject of change but an active organ of change. This is the new political equation in contemporary society.

The regression of government after momentum has developed, the omission of the necessary planning and implementation to give reality to the law, are not accidental phenomena. The defaults merge into a pattern reminiscent of the period following the Civil War. Chattel slavery was abolished, but a program to transform slaves into citizens was omitted. Negroes left the plantations in hundreds of thousands expecting that the government that freed them would pursue the logic of its own act and create a structure into which they couldn't. When this was not done, Negroes themselves improvised, sacrificed and struggled to gain a foothold on secure shores. However, the omissions inexorably caught up with them and their enemies, only

partially defeated, gained the breaching spell to reassemble and renew their power. The era



DR. M. L. KING, JR.

of hope ended with the return of Negroes to a more sophisticated form of slavery that was to last merely a century.

The danger of this period is not that Negroes will lose their gains. History will not repeat itself in a simple cycle. It can, however, fail to move forward and can become stalled on a higher plateau without prospect of reaching the summit.

The white power structure had to remake the South and Negroes seized the moment of change to fit the fabric to their needs. Evolving modern industrialism is being forced to reshape urban centers into which 70 per cent of the population is already absorbed. Once again Negroes will not allow change to flow around them, but will insistently demand to be elevated with the majority. The key question now confronting the nation is whether a swiftly transforming society is to be permitted to give tokens to the Negro, while the white population ascends to new levels of social development.

—SHARP WEDGE DRIVEN

Historic decisions have yet to be made which will determine the context of the future. The dominant white majority appears to lack policy and sincere purpose, but the Negroes, contrary to common belief, have a policy and a program. Having driven a sharp wedge into the once solid wall of resistance, they plan to hammer it in with increased force and vigor. Already they have shaken the political foundations of the South. Where once Atlanta was a singular example of Negro political emergence, today tremors are shaking state-wide areas of segregation. Utilizing the 1965 Voting Act where it was implemented, and acting without it where it was nullified by inaction, Negroes have patiently built significant voting power. They are a major factor in the forthcoming gubernatorial race in Alabama, that symbol of implacable resistance. In six counties of the state Negro registration exceeded white by the end of 1965. The hallowed state capitol, from which the Confederate flag still flies, will be host to black legislators, estimated at not less than eight members in the house and one member in the Senate.

More important than this, however, is the transformation of the old segregationist official from a single-minded racist into something approximating a Northern style politician. In January, in Alabama, as the lines of black people stretched before registra-

tion offices day and night, the state Democratic Party removed the slogan of white supremacy from the party symbol. It may still live on in many hearts, but it is disappearing from tongues. Two years ago, I wrote in "The Nation" that the South was already fissuring along a seam that divided the industrializing regions from the old plantation South. Today the entire Old South is in dissolution. The momentum of change will not abate. Negroes are signing themselves into citizenship at the rate of thousands each day.

In the North, a new, more complex front is emerging. Neglected during the entire period of change, the slums are smoldering and seething. It would have been wiser for white America to have seen for themselves that the slums were intolerable and dispersed them. But many white people of even reasonably good will simply know too little of the agony of ghetto existence to make slums as dispensable as segregated lunch counters. People of ill will still stubbornly cling to the determination to maintain a double standard of social and economic justice.

The experience of SCLC in Chicago already indicates that Negroes of the North are prepared to move and that token concessions will not blunt their drive. When 168 organizations representing all levels of the community are able to unite around a militant program to end slums, ghettos are on the way out even though for the moment they maintain their bleak existence.

When SCLC went into Birmingham in 1963, we said that if this capital of segregation suffered even a single defeat the effects would radiate across the South. Birmingham has met a succession of defeats and is influencing not only the South but the North as well. Chicago is the capital of segregation in the North; transformations of its slums will leave no Northern city secure in its own.

NEEDS UNSATISFIED

Mass nonviolent action continues to be the effective tactic of the movement. Many, especially in the North, argue that the maximum use of legislation, welfare and anti-poverty programs now replaces demonstrations, and that overt and visible protest should now be abandoned. Nothing could prove more erroneous than to demobilize at this point. It was the mass action movement that engendered the changes of the decade, but the needs which created it are not yet satisfied. Without the will to unity and struggle Negroes would have no strength, and reversal of their successes could be easily effected. The use of creative tensions that broke the barriers of the South will be as indispensable in the North to obtain and extend necessary objectives.

These are partial elements of the Negro's program for freedom. Beyond these is one of singular importance which will be featured in the North — economic security. This is usually referred to as the need for jobs. The distinction made here between economic security and jobs is not semantic. A job in our industrial society is not necessarily equivalent to security. It is too often undercut by layoffs as Negroes, traditionally the first fired and the last hired. They lack the seniority other workers accumulate because discrimination thwarts long-term employment. Negroes need the kind of employment that lasts the year through. They need the opportunity to advance on the job; they need the type of employment that feeds, clothes, educates and stabilizes a family. Statistics that picture declining rates of unemployment veil the reality that Negro jobs are still substandard and evanescent. The instability of employment reflects itself in

the fragile character of Negro ambitions and economic foundations.

SUBSTANTIVE SECURITY

Whether the solution be in a guaranteed annual wage, negative income tax or any other economic device, the direction of Negro demands has to be toward substantive security. This alone will revolutionize Negro life, including family relations and that part of the Negro psyche that has lately become conspicuous—the Negro male ego.

Our nation is now so rich, so productive, that the continuation of persistent poverty is incendiary because the poor cannot rationalize their deprivation. We have yet to confront and solve the international problems created by our wealth in a world still largely hungry and miserable. But more immediate and pressing is the domestic existence of poverty. It is an anachronism in the second half of the 20th century. Only the neglect to plan intelligently and adequately and the unwillingness genuinely to embrace economic justice enable it to persist.

Social conflict is not the product of skilled agitation. The apathy from which Negroes suffered for so long was derived from their powerlessness and their acceptance of the myth that abundance was not available.

They are now accumulating power; they are taught by every media of communication that we are so opulent we can enjoy both butter and guns. That is why they confront the white power structure with their program and challenge it to produce one of its own. The creative combining of both programs would unite social and economic justice into a single package of freedom.

The Negro in 1966 does not issue his challenge in isolation. Selma in 1965 made clear that there are white Americans who cherish decency and democracy; who will physically come to the scene of danger; who will fight for their nation not only on foreign battlefields but where its integrity is threatened within its borders. When 50,000 Americans, white and Negro, Protestant, Catholic, Jew and non-believer, assembled in haste from all corners of the land at Montgomery, there lived again in a luminous moment the spirit of the Minute Men who at Lexington and Concord electrified the world.

Negroes expect their freedom, not as subjects of benevolence, but as Americans who were at Bunker Hill, who toiled to clear the forests, drain the swamps, build the road—who fought the wars and dreamed the dreams the founders of the nation considered to be an American birthright.



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Negro Editor Attacks King; Calls Rights Push 'Disaster'

By JON NORDHEIMER
Herald Staff Writer

A conservative Negro editor Thursday charged that the civil rights activities of Dr. Martin Luther King and other leaders have been "disastrous" to the American Negro.

George S. Schuyler, 71, said Negro activity of the past few years has created apprehension among whites.

"He (King) made the Negro look ridiculous," said Schuyler.

B. APPROX 1895 George Schuyler
"He has produced the image of an impoverished, illiterate, undisciplined, and ignorant individual."

"This picture is simply not true."

The white-haired New Yorker spoke to a less than capacity audience of University of Miami students attending the second and final lecture on the American Negro.

A Communist theoretician, Dr. Herbert Aptheker, occupied the student union podium the previous night.

Originally, the two men were to clash in debate, but Schuyler vetoed the confrontation.

"I don't debate with Communists," Schuyler explained. "They don't play by the rules. They use trickery and deceit."

His formal lecture, deliv-



... 'image untrue'

ered in slow measured tones was read from a prepared text. It recalled a long history of Communist treachery.

Earlier, in a press conference, Schuyler spoke candidly on a wide range of subjects and personalities. Among his comments were:

1964 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT: "I am very dubious... The question is still unresolved if it is constitutional."

WAR ON POVERTY: "It's phony. It's making a shambles of the Negro community. There will always be people in the low income group."

CASSIUS CLAY: "He's got too much mouth and too little advice."

JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY: "Can't find anything wrong with it. They are just trying to educate people against

Communism. That's laudable."

BARRY GOLDWATER: "He deserves great credit for voting against the Civil Rights Act of 1964 because of conscience."

NEGRO EQUALITY: "Process must be evolutionary. It can't be revolutionary without being disastrous to the Negro."

Schuyler is a World War I veteran and author of two novels, "Black No More" and "Slaves Today." He is well known for his 36 years association with the Pittsburgh Courier where he was a national and foreign correspondent.

In 1948, he made the following statement:

"Most of what is said and written about the South is untrue. Today it is not a place of terror and persecution, nor has it been in many decades. Actually I think no more of visiting the heart of Mississippi anymore than I do about visiting Minnesota."

Schuyler said Thursday night his views on the same subject had not changed significantly in 18 years.

"The conditions in the South have been greatly exaggerated. The death of two or three people doesn't mean a reign of terror."

"People talk as if these things (acts of violence) happen only in the U.S."

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Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

REC-82

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1B

The MIAMI HERALD

Miami, Florida

Being followed

Date: 4/22/66

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

RACIAL MATTERS
[MI 157 - 1087]

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Miami

☐ Being Investigated

51 MAY 17 1966

EX-108

REC-82

Tolson _____
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*File in
 100-106670
 T-100-106670*

UPI-91

(NEGROES)

MIAMI--NEGRO NEWSMAN-AUTHOR GEORGE SCHUYLER CHARGED THURSDAY THAT DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING'S CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES HAVE HAD A "DISASTEROUS" EFFECT ON AMERICAN NEGROES.

SCHUYLER, A VETERAN NATIONAL CORRESPONDENT FOR THE PITTSBURGH COURIER AND AUTHOR OF TWO NOVELS, TOLD A UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AUDIENCE THAT THE NEGRO "MADE THE NEGRO LOOK RIDICULOUS."

"KING HAS PRODUCED THE IMAGE OF AN IMPOVERISHED, ILLITERATE, UNDISCIPLINED AND IGNORANT INDIVIDUAL," SCHUYLER SAID. "THIS PICTURE IS SIMPLY NOT TRUE."

SCHUYLER ALSO SAID THAT RACIAL CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH "HAVE BEEN GREATLY EXAGGERATED" AND ADDED THAT "THE DEATH OF TWO OR THREE PEOPLE DOESN'T MEAN A REIGN OF TERROR."

HE CALLED THE PRESIDENT'S WAR ON POVERTY "PHONY" AND SAID THAT IT WAS "MAKING A SHAMBLES OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY."

4/22--TS216PES

*File - 100-106670
 100-106670-A*

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UPI-20

(LBJ-METHODISTS)

BALTIMORE--PRESIDENT JOHNSON SPEAKS TONIGHT TO MORE THAN 2,000 METHODISTS, INCLUDING 12 SADDLE-SORE CIRCUIT RIDERS WHO TRAVELED HUNDREDS OF MILES ON HORSEBACK TO ATTEND THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF METHODISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE APPEARANCE OF JOHNSON, WHO IS NOT A METHODIST, CAPS A DAY-LONG PROGRAM OF SPEECHES, HYMN SINGING AND SEMINARS FOR THE HEIRS OF JOHN WESLEY.

OTHER SPEAKERS TODAY INCLUDE MARTIN LUTHER KING AND MAYOR THEODORE MCKELDIN.

4/22--GES38A

100-106670-A

File - I pit
 100-106670

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
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Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Threatens 'Long Boycott' in School Furor

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. has predicted that, unless the board of education meets the demands of protesting Jenner Elementary school parents, "there may be many, many more days of boycotting."

King said his Southern Christian Leadership conference, which is conducting an anti-stunt drive in the city, will join with the parents, who are in the 4th day of a pupil boycott at the school.

"If conditions are unchanged in the next few days and weeks, then we will march and boycott together to change dark yesterdays into bright tomorrows."

175 Hear Speech

Speaking to 175 persons last night in St. Matthew Methodist church, 1000 N. Orleans st., King said, "I can assure you that thousands of parents from all over the city will come to your aid, and together we will join you in jail if necessary."

The Concerned Parents of Jenner, the group which is leading the boycott, has demanded more services for the predominately Negro school and is seeking the removal of Principal Mildred Chuchut. Mrs. Chuchut is hospitalized following surgery. Dr. Bessie Lawrence has been named temporary principal.

"If Jenner were a white school and if white parents expressed one tenth of the discontent which has been expressed by Negro parents, the situation would be remedied immediately," King charged in his speech.

The Nobel prize winner also predicted that, unless the school board finds a new school superintendent to replace Benjamin Willis to "bring the kind of creative planning which will bring immediate quality integrated education to all of

Chicago's school children, the discontent will be multiplied a hundred-fold."

He said the conditions at Jenner, the city's largest elementary school with 2,523 students, also exist in most all-Negro schools in the city.

The civil rights leader termed as "a myth" charges that students are being hurt by missing classes.

"We are getting a third-rate education anyway," he said. "If we can do anything to change this, we are making a positive contribution to the city."

Chew Also Speaks

Ald. Charles Chew Jr. (17th) also spoke at the rally, last night, explaining:

"The boycott should go on until you get a principal of your liking. If you don't like him, send him back."

Chew said that the problems in Chicago schools do not center in Supt. Willis, as rights leaders have charged.

"Forget Willis. The sore is Richard J. Daley. Daley must go. Whatever Daley wants, you shouldn't give it to him because he hasn't given you anything but Willis. We should be naughty boys and girls and do nothing for Daley," Chew said.

The president of a parents group at Manierre Elementary school, 1420 N. Hudson av., told the Jenner group that Manierre pupils may be asked to go on a sympathy boycott on Friday.

Mrs. Jeanne Gumm, 1359 N. Hudson av., said the Manierre walkout would be "in support of Jenner. We have no intentions of going out for ourselves."

The Jenner boycott, meanwhile, began to lose its effectiveness. Willis said attendance at the school, 1009 N. Cleveland av., was 939 yesterday. This was nearly 200 more than on Tuesday.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

10

CHICAGO AMERICAN
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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176 MAY 3 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Talk Tonight Seeks Jenner Boycott Support

The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. speaks today to parents of boycotting Jenner Elementary school pupils to arouse more support for the protest, while truant officers attempt to bring the children back to classes.

The Rev. Mr. King, currently waging an anti-slum campaign in the city, will address an outdoor rally at 6:30 p. m. in a lot beside 1117 N. Cleveland av.

Meanwhile, 25 truant officers again canvassed the neighborhood to encourage parents to send their children back to Jenner.

Spread "Fact Sheets"

The truant officers, carrying "fact sheets" from Supt. of Schools Benjamin C. Willis, spread thru the west side area near the school yesterday, the second day of the boycott.

An increase in attendance was noted yesterday, as 757 students went to school. On Monday, the first day of the planned 5-day boycott, only 635 students attended. Jenner, at 1009 N. Cleveland av., is the city's largest elementary school, with 2,523 students. More than 96 per cent are Negroes.

Boycott leaders and board of education members differed in their views of yesterday's attendance. Mrs. Arthrie Woolridge, head of the Concerned Parents of Jenner School, which is leading the boycott, said the effort was successful. "About the same number of students

were out of school," she said. "The truant officers had no effect whatsoever."

Board President Frank Whiston said the attendance figures indicate that "support is dwindling" for the boycott.

The board was expected to vote yesterday on whether to seek an injunction which would prohibit the boycott. But no action was taken.

"Looking Better"

Whiston explained: "Things are looking a little better. I am hopeful the attendance will increase the rest of the week."

A CHICAGO'S AMERICAN survey showed that most board members favored seeking an injunction to halt the boycott.

However, some board members believe an injunction would not be successful because the leaders have vowed to defy an injunction and go to jail without posting bond if arrested.

Mrs. Lydon Wild, a board member, said: "I'd like to have it proven what good an injunction would be. Mrs. Woolridge has said she would defy an injunction. They'd have to show me what an injunction would do under these circumstances."

She added that she believed the controversy could only be solved by transferring "dissident teachers out of the school and by placing Principal Mildred Chuchut in an administrative position in the board's downtown offices.

The "dissident" teachers and

the parents have been demanding more special services for the school for 6 months. The parents also have demanded that Miss Chuchut be replaced.

Hope They'll Return

Other board members said they hoped pupils will return to school without an injunction.

Cyrus H. Adams III said: "I want to see the students back at school. If the best way to get them back is with an injunction, then I'm for it."

However, Adams and James Clement both said they hoped an injunction would not be needed.

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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CHICAGO AMERICAN
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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175 MAY 3 1966

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CRR Steers Efforts

Dr. King Blind To Our Work In Civil Rights

A few days ago the Rev. Martin Luther King arrived in Miami with a statement that he thought it would be "cruel" for the power structure of this city to play Negroes against Cubans for employment.

This stuck in my craw, because if the Rev. Mr. King had hothered to find out he would have discovered that community leaders here have been trying hard to prevent just the kind of thing he implied they might be doing.



Columnist

Few metropolitan areas in the nation have a more diligent program going for race relations than Miami. To get things in perspective, I went to see the chairman of our Community Relations Board, the Right Rev. James L. Duncan, Episcopal suffragan

bishop for South Florida.

In his book-lined second story office behind Trinity Episcopal Church, we chatted about the broad field of race relations here, the acute need for housing, jobs, the progress being made, the tremendous problems ahead.

The bishop, a personable and quietly articulate man, preferred not to comment about the Rev. King's activities here. But he made it clear there are raw spots, as in any large city, which if chafed could easily provoke incidents.

Here is how some of our discussion went:

Q. — Bishop Duncan, what progress are we making toward meeting the great demand for social and economic change for Negroes?

A. — Work being done by responsible leadership of both races — not just talk, but sincere effort to get things done — is fantastic. Progress has been made, but the challenges before us are vast. There is still so much need for social change, and greater depth of it, that what's been accomplished thus far is really peanuts. The most gratifying thing to me, though, is the knowledge that everybody is trying. The so-called power structure of this community is vitally concerned. The total community is working at it.

Mr. Tolson _____
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Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1B

The MIAMI HERALD

Miami, Florida

Being followed

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Author:

Editor:

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176 MAY 4 1966

Q. — What are some of our trouble spots?



Bishop Duncan
... 'not just talk'

A — Of our major problems, the first is the problem of housing. The pattern of open occupancy is progressing slowly, but people who live in deprived areas find it difficult to buy better housing elsewhere even if it's available. In the Negro ghettos, with the pattern of weekly rents, many families actually pay more for inadequate facilities than they would if they purchased a house...

Q. — Open occupancy, what does that mean? Does that mean Negroes can live anywhere?

A — Yes. It is progressing slowly. They are in Carol City now, and northwest and northeast Miami; there's a family that bought on Miami Beach. But they've got to have a job and enough money to make a down payment, so employment enters the housing picture. Education also enters in, because so long as you have segregated housing, desegregation of the schools can't really take place. You haven't gained the fullness of educational quality, even if you bus students from place to place.

Q. — What of jobs?

A — The Community Relations Board has got 50 to 60 equal opportunity employers registered in bigger industries, and yet this only involves a smaller number of jobs. There is some evidence of progress toward equal opportunity in labor unions.

Q. — You say some evidence; that also indicates that a lot of progress is not being made, too.

A — Yes. It's very small. But with more and more federal projects coming in it will force unions to desegregate. Some unions are now opening up their apprentice programs, but this is not nearly as widespread as it must be.

Q. — I was present at the Metro Commission meeting — last fall, I think it was — when you asked for the supplemental appropriation to beef up the Community Relations Board staff to stamp out racial brush fires, and launch a broader program. What's been done?

A — Well, the money wasn't transferred until this April 4, so we haven't been able to do much yet. We hope in six weeks to have the beginning of a larger staff, and its primary task will be to keep before the public the problems and how community resources are being organized to meet them.

Q. — It's been suggested, Bishop Duncan, that the so-called power structure would seek to play Negroes against Cubans, in a competition for jobs. Is there any truth to this?

A — Let me say this: there is evidence that some small businesses have sought to play one force against the other. But the response of the leadership of this community — and this is seen in the efforts of our Dade County Task Force — has been to eliminate such a situation where humanly possible. The task force is seeking to work with the federal government to implement community programs that we need to make jobs and train people, and make a better community for all our citizens.

Q. — Has there been, or is there now, a crisis brewing in Miami?

A — The very progress the community makes in civil rights raises the expectations of minority groups, and any small incident or tension can develop into a crisis situation. If you make progress in, say, public accommodations and a man still doesn't have the dime to go in and buy a cup of coffee at a lunch counter, it just increases his sense of frustration. There are tensions. We could have crisis situations develop.

Q. — Have we established good lines of communication between the races? Is the Negro leadership participating effectively?

A — The Negro leadership on the Community Relations Board is excellent. It is fine, intelligent leadership and we have real frank discussions. There is no pulling of punches. As for communication between races, the Negro community is much like Miami itself; fragmented. You have any number of different power structures. A lot depends on who you're talking to and what you're talking about.

Q. — Is job competition between Negroes and Cubans a serious problem?

A — There are many in the Negro community who feel they have been discriminated against. It is a cause of tension, and there is a feeling that it does exist. To make jobs available to relieve this is the main concern of the Community Task Force.

Q. — Where are our trouble spots?

A — Our biggest problem area is in the lower part of Dade County, particularly among the Negro migrant workers. We know there are activist groups working among them. This could be a real source of trouble. We could have a very hot summer.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mikva Praises Dr. King's Drive

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, April 18—Illinois state Rep. Abner Mikva praised the Rev. Martin Luther King today for his drive against Negro slum conditions in Chicago. He criticized Mayor Richard J. Daley's anti-King attitude.

Mikva said King's presence in Chicago had "defused" an atmosphere of riot among Chicago Negroes. He said King should be given credit for ridding Chicago of the dangers of the riots that swept the Watts section of Los Angeles.

In a slap at Daley and other Cook county Democratic leaders, Mikva said Democrats should identify themselves with King.

Lunches with Reporters

The Democratic Illinois state legislator lunched with a dozen reporters here before appearing on a panel at a conference of the National Committee for Support of Public Schools. The lunch was arranged by friends who attended the University of Chicago with Mikva.

Mikva has incurred the opposition of Daley for the attempt he is making to take the Democratic nomination for congress away from Rep. Barratt O'Hara, 83, a party regular, in the 2d congressional district on Chicago's south side.

Critical of Machine

While Mikva feels King has taken the violent element out of racial troubles in Chicago, he said the situation is still politically explosive for Democrats. Altho Chicago Negroes have long voted almost solid

Democratic, Mikva said his problem is not to convince Negroes to vote for him but to vote Democratic at all.

He blamed Daley for this. Mikva was highly critical of the big city machine politics he is bucking head-on. He charged that machines can't adjust to change and are

defenders of the status quo. He said machines take the dignity from the individual and concentrate on patronage rather than issues.

Mikva claimed that with a secret ballot he would get the indorsement of the majority of Daley's precinct captains in the 2d congressional district.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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UNDER INVESTIGATION

55 MAY 13 1966

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Negro Leaders Urge US Arms Leave Vietnam

By T. R. BASSETT

THE SOUTHERN Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), headed by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., last week called on the Johnson administration to "seriously examine the wisdom of prompt withdrawal" of U.S. military forces from Vietnam.

This action by the widely influential civil rights organization came in a resolution adopted at a meeting of the SCLC's executive board and staff in Miami.

Delegates to the SCLC's annual convention last August had approved a resolution supporting Dr. King's personal opposition to President Johnson's Vietnam policy but refrained from taking a position as an organization.

The formal stand by the SCLC represents a stepping up in the Negro people's thrust for peace.

Reports of the relatively higher percentage of Negro troops in Vietnam and mounting Negro casualties have brought the war issue into the heart of the Negro community.

Following the SCLC board meeting, Dr. King, at a press conference, observed that "Our men and equipment are revealed to be serving a regime in Vietnam so despised by its own people that in the midst of conflict they are seeking its overthrow."

The Vietnam war, he noted, has cut into domestic programs.

"Despite feeble protestations to the contrary, the promises of the Great Society top the casualty list of the conflict," he said.

"Another casualty of this war is the principle of dissent. We deplore efforts to characterize opposition to the war as disloyal or traitorous."

He said the primary concern of the SCLC would remain civil rights and that the organization would not use any of its civil rights money for the peace movement.

"However, we are gravely concerned with the situation in Vietnam and feel the necessity to speak out," he added.

He urged the U.S. to seek free elections in Vietnam and

pledge to abide by the result. The UN should play a role, he added.

The SCLC resolution declared that efforts of the Buddhists, Catholics and students in Vietnam "to democratize their government are in consonance with our traditions . . . and if we are true to our own ideals we have no choice but to abandon the military junta."

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 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date 4/19/66

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176 MAY 2 1966

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Fair Warning

"CIVIL RIGHTS and Viet Nam do not mix," Rep. Emanuel Celler (D.-Brooklyn) said recently. Mr. Celler, one of the nation's most steadfast fighters for civil rights, made the statement in connection with a pointed warning to top civil rights leaders.

He said, flatly, that a new civil rights bill may be placed in jeopardy if these leaders continue to use their position to influence public opinion on foreign policy. His warning should be taken seriously.

Mr. Celler directed his words principally to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, who has been committing his considerable prestige to frequent denunciation—here and abroad—of American policy in Viet Nam. Mr. Celler, who is equally committed to getting a new civil rights bill through Congress, tersely suggested that Dr. King and his colleagues "stick to their own knitting."

Considerable opposition is already looming in the path of the new bill, he said, and meddling in Viet Nam by civil rights leaders can only make matters worse.

Mr. Celler is a veteran of Congress and he knows what he is talking about—which is more than can be said, as far as Viet Nam is concerned, about some of those to whom his warning was addressed.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
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 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Baltimore Sun _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

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 NOT RECORDED
 176 MAY 3 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Better Jobs for Negro Goal of SCLC in Dade

By JUANITA GREENE
Herald Staff Writer

A drive to get Negroes in better jobs will be the first goal of the new Miami affiliate of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Dr. Martin Luther King said Thursday.

"We'll negotiate with the local industries to open up more job opportunities," said the civil rights leader, "and if they refuse, we will engage in an economic withdrawal program."

The economic boycott, said King, has worked effectively in other cities because of the buying power of the Negro community.

While King confined his remarks to private industry, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, vice president at large and treasurer of SCLC, singled out the city of Miami for criticism.

"There are all too few Negroes employed in offices of

the city," he said. "We feel Negroes should be appointed to judgeships, clerical positions and other higher positions in the city government."

The Rev. Mr. Abernathy said the first thing SCLC will do is make a survey of the city, then decide where to start the negotiations.

King complained that the "Negro is still at the bottom of the economic ladder here and is being exploited in a very real sense."

Assisting in the drive, labeled "Operation Breadbasket" will be members of the board and staff of SCLC who will come here from Atlanta from time to time, he said. The affiliate, formed at the invitation of other Miami civil rights groups, will be headed by the Rev. John S. E. Johnson, pastor of the First Unitarian Church, and James Chapman, described as a member of the poverty population.

King said Miami faces a peculiar social dilemma because it has both Negroes and Cuban refugees flooding the job market.

"It would be cruel and inhuman," he said, "for the power structure to pit one against the other and create explosive tensions."

The answer, he said, is to



—Herald Staff Photo by Battle Vaughn

Martin Luther King Threatens Boycott
Employment opportunities do not open

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13

The MIAMI HERALD

Miami, Florida

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VISIT TO MIAMI

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☐ Being Investigated

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MAY 2 1966

create enough jobs for both groups, and to establish a higher minimum wage law and bring more workers under its coverage.

He then turned his attention to the problems of migrant workers and said they should be organized so they would have the power to push needed reforms in wages, working conditions and housing.

He called the economic problem the most serious one locally.

"We have assigned it top priority," said King.

Further appraising the Miami situation, King said he has been informed by staff members who have spent much time here recently that "the housing conditions are very bad."

And he complained that school desegregation is moving too slowly.

While acknowledging that racial conditions in Miami are better than in some other cities, King said that every urban community in the nation is confronted with great social and economic problems.

"My staff has reported to me that there is a great deal of unrest within the Negro community here," he said. "The power structure should be aware of this."

He said he tried to convey the same warning to Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty a few weeks before the Watts riots.

"There is no constructive role a riot can play," King added. "Our aim is to offer the community a non-violent constructive way out of its dilemma."

Civil Rights Group Outlines Demands

In a broad appraisal of social conditions in the nation and abroad, the board of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference Thursday wound up its annual meeting here demanding action on many fronts.

The resolutions dealt with:

HEALTH LEGISLATION. It declared the U.S. "the most backward industrial nation with respect to social health care," and called on the federal government for a comprehensive program that would apply to everybody.

HOUSE UN-American Activities Committee. It urged its abolition, to assure that "there be no governmental abridgement of the free exchange of all ideas and opinions in the open market of democratic thought."

HOUSING. It seeks compulsive federal fair housing legislation, prohibiting discrimination and segregation in the sale and rental of all housing accommodations, public and private.

MINIMUM WAGE. The board wants it raised to \$2 an hour and extended to occupations with heavy concentration of Negroes and other minorities, including laundries, hotels, restaurants, farms, hospitals. Also a guaranteed adequate income for persons who cannot or should not hold jobs.

NEGRO CULTURE. It

called for a revision in the textbooks to include more positive facts on the Negro, and more Negro participation in the mass media. "Negroes are sick and tired of being caricatured or invisible."

WAR ON POVERTY. It declared SCLC in full support of the program "despite any frustrations or shortcomings that may appear on the surface at this time."

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION. The board described it as "abysmally slow" in both north and south and demanded federal prodding of local systems. Otherwise SCLC will "organize parents and students around the school issue."

AFRICA. It condemned "the new neo-colonialism," the seizure of power by whites in Rhodesia, the policies of South Africa and its refusal to allow King to visit there.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. It favored the move for self government there.

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100-46

(RIGHTS)

WASHINGTON--ONE OF CONGRESS' MOST ARDENT CIVIL RIGHTS ADVOCATES
 HAS WARNED RE. MARTIN LUTHER KING AND OTHER RIGHTS LEADERS TO "STAY
 TO THEIR CONSTITUTION" AND STOP meddling in the viet nam war.
 REP. EMANUEL CELLER, D-N.Y., ISSUED A STINGING STATEMENT YESTERDAY
 CAUTIONING KING AND OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS THAT THEY MAY
 "SERIOUSLY" JEOPARDIZE A NEW CIVIL RIGHTS BILL THIS YEAR BY THEIR
 CRITICISM OF U.S. POLICY IN VIETNAM.
 "IT IS GOING TO BE DIFFICULT ENOUGH TO GET A NEW CIVIL RIGHTS BILL
 PASSED," SAID CELLER, ADDING, "CIVIL RIGHTS AND VIETNAM DO NOT
 MIX."

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 176 APR 22 1966

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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Warn King About Viet

WASHINGTON, April 15 (UPI).—One of Congress' most ardent civil rights advocates has warned Dr. Martin Luther King and other rights leaders to "stick to their own knitting" and stop meddling in the Viet Nam war.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), issued a stinging statement yesterday, cautioning Dr. King and other civil rights leaders that they may "seriously jeopardize" a new civil rights bill this year by their criticism of U.S. policy in Viet Nam.

"It's going to be difficult enough to get a new civil rights bill passed," said Rep. Celler, adding, "civil rights and Viet Nam do not mix."

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 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Baltimore Sun _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

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APR 15 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King's S. C. L. C. Urges U. S. to Quit

Viet

Effort Is Cutting Domestic Aid, Says Group

(From Tribune Wire Services)

The Rev. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership conference yesterday called on the Johnson administration to consider withdrawing from its war effort in Viet Nam, which the civil rights leader denounced as degenerating rapidly into a "sordid military adventure."

Altho the Rev. Mr. King had spoken against American involvement in the war before, this was the first time that his organization had taken a formal stand on it.

The executive board of the S. C. L. C., meeting in Miami, adopted a resolution saying the Buddhists and students of South Viet Nam are more in tune with the American tradition than the "military oligarchy" this country is supporting.

If True to Ideals . . .

"If we are true to our own ideals, we have no choice but to abandon the military junta under such manifestly vigorous popular opposition," the civil rights group's resolution said.

"We believe the moment is now opportune and the need urgent to reassess our position

and seriously examine the wisdom of prompt withdrawal."

The S. C. L. C. urged the administration to seek free elections in Viet Nam and to abide by the results. It said the people seeking a democratic government in Viet Nam are among the first in history to attempt to get a representative government in the midst of war by peaceful means, and that "if we are true to our own ideals, we have no choice but to abandon the military junta" against them.

Regard Poor as Priority

The resolution also said the "pursuit of widened war has narrowed domestic welfare programs" and that "the hope of the neglected poor in the United States must be regarded as a priority."

The Rev. Andrew Young, executive director of the S. C. L. C., said it had lost a few contributions because of the Rev. Mr. King's previous utterances against the war. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating committee, another civil rights group, suffered financially after taking a militant stand against United States involvement in Viet Nam.

The Rev. Mr. Young said the resolution did not mean that the S. C. L. C. would participate in peace demonstrations or support them financially.

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
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Mr. Sullivan
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Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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2 SEC. 1D

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

King Calls Cuban, Negro Job Competition Perilous

In a final Miami press conference before taking off for Atlanta, civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. today reiterated a warning the competition between Negroes and Cubans for low-paying jobs could lead to trouble here.

"Negroes and Cubans flood the labor market seeking the same low-paying jobs," he said at the Hampton House Motel, where his Southern Christian Leadership Conference wound up a four-day series of meetings.

"This could create explosive tension," he said. He proposed bringing a "breadbasket program" to Miami to fight not only for additional jobs for Negroes but for upgrading present jobs.

Dr. King noted that housing was poor for Negroes and other minority groups in this area, and that school desegregation was "moving all too slowly."

"Miami must come to grips with the social dilemma it faces," he said.

The 39-member conference late yesterday passed a resolution attacking the House Un-American Activities Committee, saying that congressional investigation in this area should be "solely concerned with legislation to strengthen the federal criminal statutes punishing over acts of violence — not thought processes."

Another resolution condemned the segregation practices of South Africa, and called on the American government to protest the refusal by that nation to grant a visa to Dr. King.

King, here for a national strategy meeting of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference, presented a charter to the newly-formed Miami chapter of SCLC and indicated he may be back.

"The Negro doesn't get a square deal in Mississippi, but he doesn't get a square deal in Miami either," King said.

"What good is it to have the right to sit at an integrated lunchcounter if you don't have the money to buy a hamburger?" he asked.

"We are so busy trying to win a war that can't be won (in Viet Nam) that we are going to lose a war against poverty at home."

King was introduced as the "Gandhi of America" when he arrived at a mass rally of more than a thousand persons, mostly Negroes and a sprinkling of whites, last night at Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Miami's central Negro district.

Led by Dr. Milton Reid and the Rev. Ralph Abernathy of the SCLC, the crowd, good-humored and demonstrative, clapped hands and chanted the freedom songs sung by civil rights marchers in such places as Birmingham and Selma, Ala., and St. Augustine.

When the crowd stilled, King began to outline the "Yesterday of Our Struggle" which began to reach fruition with the 1954

Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

The Nobel Prize-winning civil rights leader, who first gained national attention when he organized the successful bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., said:

"We have come a long way. But we have a long, long way to go. The plant of freedom is only a bud, not yet in bloom. The Negro is freer in 1966, but not yet free."

King also echoed a resolution by his Atlanta-based SCLC urging U.S. withdrawal from Viet Nam.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

13

The MIAMI NEWS

Miami, Florida

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Submitting Office: Miami

☐ Being Investigated

59 MAY 31 1966

100-106 C-40-A-

NO PRECEDENT
MAY 13 1966



King's Father Listens



King Speaks



Applause In The Church

Miami News Photos by Bob Galley

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Negro Doesn't Get Fair Deal In Miami, King Tells 1,200

By JERRY PARKER
Herald Staff Writer

More than 1,200 Civil Rights partisans turned out Wednesday night to greet Dr. Martin Luther King and commemorate the founding of a Miami chapter of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

"This is most significant," Dr. King said of the occasion, "for Miami has not solved all of its problems.

"The Negro does not get a square deal in Mississippi, but he does not get a square deal in Miami either."

King urged the audience that filled to overflowing the Mount Zion Baptist Church in the Central Negro District to "give full support to our efforts in Miami."

"Let us hope and pray that we may in a powerful forthright manner address ourselves to the problems still to be found in Miami."

The Nobel Prize-winning civil rights leader traced the recent history of the Negro movement for equality from the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., to the rent strike in Chicago.

"Some strange things are happening," he said, "even in the backwoods of Alabama and Mississippi you can check into a motel or a hotel now."

King alluded to the deaths of civil rights workers in the South. He said that the voting rights bill that was passed in Congress shortly after the march from Montgomery, to Selma, Ala., was "written in the pen and ink of human sacrifice."

"We stood before the Capitol of Alabama, the cradle of the Confederacy and we said 'we want all of our freedom, we want it here and we want it now'."

King predicted that in Alabama this year more than 40 Negroes will be elected to public office and that four of them would be elected sheriff, the highest office in Alabama counties.

"All this is encouraging, but dangerous. Some people are coming to the conclusion that it is all over now."

"We have come a long, long way. But we have a long, long way to go."

"The plant of freedom is only a bud, not yet in bloom."

"In Chicago and New York, Atlanta, Jackson, and Miami the Negro is freer in 1966, but not yet free."

It was Birmingham and its police commissioner, Bull Connor, that "literally subpenaed the conscious of the nation, and led to the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act," King said.

The Birmingham campaign was won, King said, "with no ammunition but love. With no weapons but courage and determination. With but one song on our lips: 'There Ain't Nobody

Gonna Turn Us Around,'" King said.

"I still have a dream, a dream of one nation," he added.

Before King's arrival, the

crowd of highly demonstrative Civil Rights partisans, numbering about 1,200, sang freedom songs accompanied by clapping.

Dr. Milton Reid, regional representative of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, led the singing.

"What do you want?" he asked the crowd.

"Freedom!" it shouted.

"How much of it do you want?"

"All!"

"When do you want it?"

"Now!"

King's associate, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, conducted the mass rally during which the SCLC presented a certificate of affiliation to the newly organized Miami chapter.

"Since we've been here we've sent out spies to survey the land," Abernathy said. "They tell us there are Uncle Toms in town. And there are Nervous Nannies in town. I happen to know all is not well here in Miami."

The Rev. Dr. Edward T. Graham, pastor of Mount Zion Baptist Church, introduced King as "The man of the hour, the Ghandi of America, the present day Moses in our midst."

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

22A

The MIAMI HERALD

Miami, Florida

Being followed

Date: 4/14/66

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

M. L. KING'S APPEARANCE IN MIAMI

Character:

[MI 157 - 489]

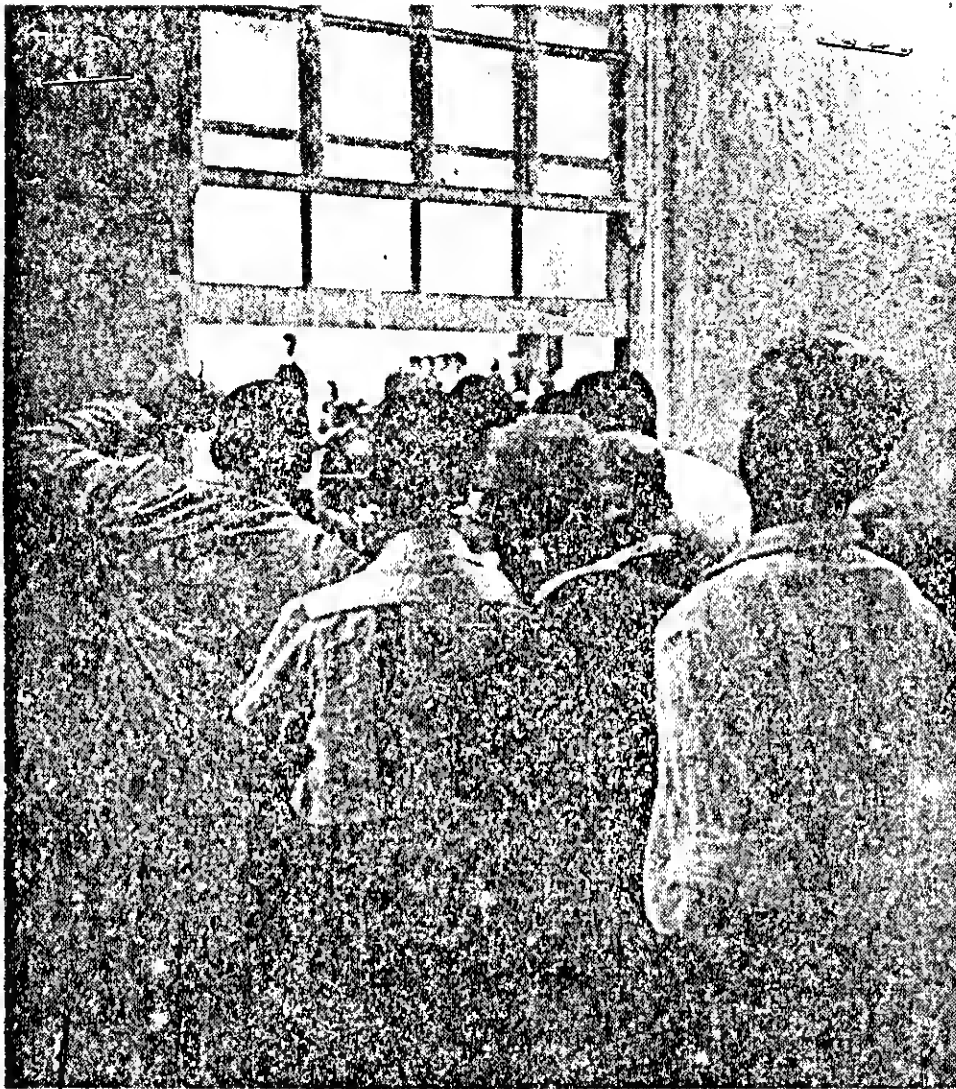
Classification:

Submitting Office: Miami

☐ Being Investigated

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176 MAY 3 1966



—Herald Staff Photos by JOE LIPPINCOTT

Some of the 1,200 Listen From Outside Church
... 'Miami has not solved all its problems,' civil rights leader says



Civil Rights Leader and Wife
... he urged support of Negroes here

Leave Viet Nam Quick, He Urges

By JUANITA GREENE
Herald Staff Writer

Civil rights leader Martin Luther King Wednesday called on the U.S. government to "seriously examine the wisdom of prompt withdrawal" from Viet Nam.

He charged that our involvement has led to the suppression of democratic activity there and at home, and is threatening the success of the domestic war on poverty.

"Our men and equipment," he said at a press conference, "are revealed to be serving a regime so despised by its own people that in the midst of conflict they are seeking its overthrow."

The widening conflict, he added, has narrowed domestic welfare programs and put the heaviest burden here and

at the front on the white and Negro poor.

"Another casualty of this war," said King, "is the principle of dissent. We deplore efforts to characterize opposition to the war as disloyal or traitorous."

In Miami for a meeting with his board and staff on national strategy for his Southern Christian Leadership Conference, King called the press conference specifically to discuss the Viet Nam situation.

He said the primary concern of his organization still is civil rights and that SCLC will not organize peace demonstrations or use any of its civil rights money for the peace movement.

"However," he said, "we are gravely concerned with the situation in Viet Nam

and feel the necessity to speak out."

He urged that the U.S. seek free elections in Viet Nam and pledge to abide by their results, saying the U.N. should play a role in the process.

Opposition to the present Viet Nam government, he said, comes not only from the Viet Cong but from "basic institutions of the South Viet Nam society -- Buddhists, Catholics and students who are expressing contempt for the bankrupt government we have blindly supported and even exalted."

"The immorality and tragic absurdity of our position," said King, "is revealed by the necessity to protect our nationals from the population and army we were told were our cherished allies and

toward whom we were benefactors."

He urged the U.S. to stop aiding the military junta.

"American policy has become imprisoned in the destiny of the military oligarchy," he said.

On the home front, King urged that the government issue a firm declaration promising that no program for human betterment will be curtailed.

"Despite feeble protestations to the contrary," he said, "the promises of the Great Society top the casualty list of the conflict."

King will hold another press conference at 10 a.m. today at the Hampton House 4200 NW 27th Ave. to discuss the SCLC civil rights program.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

He'll Discuss Them With SCLC

King Calls High Rent, Jobs, Slums His 'Concern' in Dade

Dr. Martin Luther King Tuesday listed his concerns in Miami -- slums, rent gouging, unemployment, under employment, and the whole realm of problems affecting farm laborers.

King, here for a meeting on on national strategy with his board and staff, did not elaborate.

He said he will discuss the problems with local Southern Christian Leadership Conference members, who will receive a charter for their affiliate tonight at Mt. Zion Baptist Church, 301 NW Ninth St.

The extent to which King and his staff will personally

participate in local SCLC programs also was discussed by King and local leaders Tuesday.

King is scheduled to hold a press conference today. He and his staff have been preoccupied recently with campaigns in Chicago and Alabama.

Establishment of a Miami affiliate of SCLC was announced recently by Rev. Edward Graham, Mt. Zion pastor, and Rev. John Papan drew, pastor of the First Unitarian Church, after Harry Boite, one of King's assistants, spent several weeks in the area.

Boite said at the time that

SCLC planned to organize "a base of power in Miami from which the Negroes can attack their problems."

Another of King's assistants, Andrew Young, said King's presentation of the charter to the local affiliate was but an incidental part of his trip here for discussion of national issues.

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Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

16A

The MIAMI HERALD

Miami, Florida

Being followed

Date: 4/13/66

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

M. L. KING'S VISIT TO MIAMI

Character:

[121 157 - 489]

Classification:

Submitting Office: Miami

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

176 MAY 4 1966

50 MAY 1966

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Dr. King Arrives in Miami; Finds Atmosphere 'Hostile'

MIAMI, April 11 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. arrived here today and said his staff researchers had found "hostility and alienation."

"These could manifest themselves here as they have in all other urban ghettos through misguided violence and rioting," the Nobel Peace Prize winner said. "I'm not here to predict violence, though. I abhor violence."

Dr. King was accompanied by Southern Christian Leadership Conference staff members.

"I don't want to go into detail," the civil rights leader said when asked about the purpose of his visit, "but we will meet with the local leadership and begin working on some of the problems. The whole situation of slums, rent gouging, unemployment and underemployment is our interest."

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Baltimore Sun _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

FILE - 5 PM
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5 APR 25 1966

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Balks at Razing King-Seized Slum

The court-appointed receiver for the three-story slum apartment building at 1321 S. Homan av., which was taken over by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. on Feb. 23, said today he will not have the structure razed.

Milton W. Worsek said he inspected the building again yesterday and changed his earlier opinion that it should be torn down.

Worsek said he has hired a full time janitor to keep the building clean, and urged the tenants to be better housekeepers.

Worsek also said he believes the Rev. Mr. King, who was ordered to relinquish control of the building in Circuit court last week, "could better use his influence to teach people cleanliness."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.

Date: 4-12-66
 Edition: GREEN STREET
 Author:
 Editor: LEO
 Title:

MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character:
 or 100-35356

Classification:
 Submitting Office:

UNDER INVESTIGATION

100-106670-1

NOT RECORDED
 170 APR 25 1966

APR 26 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Rev. King Talks Of Mission Here

By FRANK MURRAY

Reporter of The Miami News

Civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King arrived almost unnoticed in Miami today to do battle with economic conditions that fester slums and migrant labor misery.

Dr. King said staff researchers of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference found "hostility and alienation" among Negroes during a nine-months' study of Miami just completed.

"These could manifest themselves here as they have in all other urban ghettos through misguided violence and rioting," Dr. King said in an interview at Miami International Airport.

"I'm not here to predict violence, though," Dr. King said. "I abhor violence."

His non-violent approach in such civil rights campaigns as St. Augustine and Birmingham earned Dr. King the Nobel Peace Prize.

Dr. King was accompanied on a jet from Atlanta by the SCLC staff including Harry Boyte, Rev. Andrew Young and Hosea Williams — each a leader in civil rights campaigns in other cities.

Wednesday at 8 p.m. Dr. King will address a mass meeting in Mt. Zion Baptist Church, 301 NW 9th St. More than 1,300

persons are expected to attend.

Staff meetings and strategy plans occupied this afternoon. Tomorrow and Wednesday the SCLC board of directors will hold its annual meeting at the Hampton House Motel, 4200 NW 27th Ave., where Dr. King is staying.

Boyte, a top aide to Dr. King, has been in Miami nine months laying the groundwork for the four-day visit.

Dr. King said Boyte had been named full time staff supervisor of the Miami office. Boyte, of Atlanta, the only white member of the SCLC staff, was the target of a shotgun assassination attempt in St. Augustine in 1964.

Miami Attorney Henry Arrington

and Chicago Attorney Chauncey Eskridge met the King party at the airport. Arrington's six-year-old daughter, Robin, relishing a lollypop, nuzzled Dr. King during the interview.

"I don't want to go into detail," King said, "but we will meet with the local leadership and begin working on some of the problems."

"The whole situation of slums, rent gouging, unemployment and underemployment is our interest. These are the conditions that make for discontent and the desperation that causes violence," Dr. King said.

"Economics is the big issue — a fair minimum wage with wider coverage, for instance. Most of the victims of poverty in this country work every day but they receive such low wages they are forced into slum existence through economic exploitation," Dr. King said.

"We will fight the economic deprivation facing the Negro," he said.

"I'm very concerned about conditions in the migrant labor camps as well. These will be our key areas of work," Dr. King said.

He said he would discuss the problems and his proposed solutions at a press conference Wednesday and by specifics in his talk at the rally in Mt. Zion Wednesday night.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1A

The MIAMI NEWS

Miami, Florida

being followed

Date: 4/11/66
Edition: Blue-Streak
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Editor:
Title: REV. M. L. KING VISITS MIAMI
Character: [NEW 157 - 489]
Classification:
Submitting Office: Miami
☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED
176 MAY 2 1966



Miami News Photo by Art Parker

DR. KING AND A FRIEND WITH A LOLLIPOP
She's Robin Arrington, 6, Of Miami

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Law and Dr. King

As Circuit Court Judge Walker Butler dissolved Dr. Martin Luther King's "trusteeship" over a six-unit West Side tenement, another civil rights group staged a similar take-over on the South Side. The Oakland Commission for Community Improvement announced it was taking over rental payments at 833 E. Oakwood and would use the money to rehabilitate the building, described as "filthy."

The same logic that supports Judge Butler's injunction banning Dr. King's activities at the West Side tenement suggests similar stern action against the Oakland commission.

The issue is not whether the buildings need repair; in the case of the building taken over by Dr. King the need was amply established.

The issue is justice, and the due process of law. And Dr. King and the Oakland commission know as well as anyone that justice cannot be a one-way street, in either direction, and that justice rests upon law.

Under the law, no private citizen may divert rentals from the owner, and whoever does so, regardless of the worthiness of his purposes, is damaging the cause of justice. The workings of the law may be exasperatingly slow, but they are also worth waiting for.

In the case of the S. Homan property under attack by Dr. King, the law is operating in two directions simultaneously. It has cited the owner for numerous code violations and directed him to make the premises habitable. But in ending King's "trusteeship" it has upheld the fundamental right of the landlord to control of his property.

We realize that Dr. King and his associates are deliberately using "supralegal" tactics to make a dramatic point about miserable slum conditions in Chicago. But the point made by the courts, while quieter, is no less germane to the cause Dr. King espouses. It is simply that unless the rule of law is sustained, there will be no cause to espouse.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

12

King, Martin Luther
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CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
4-9-66

Date: _____
Edition: RED STREAK
Author: _____
Editor: ROY M. FISHER
Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

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or 100-3535
Classification: CHICAGO
Submitting Office: _____

UNDER INVESTIGATION

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176 MAY 3 1966

Boyle
100-101-670
FBI

Is King Most Notorious Liar? Anti-Communist Group Proves It

Is Martin Luther King the most notorious liar as stated by Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI?

On March 13, while King was speaking in Bridgeport, Conn., the Citizen's Anti-Communist Committee of Bridgeport passed out large amounts of truth literature, among which was a fact sheet, proving M. L. King is exactly what the FBI Director said.

The Committee's fact sheet follows:

**IS MARTIN LUTHER KING
THE MOST NOTORIOUS
LIAR AS STATED BY
J. EDGAR HOOVER?**

On November 19, 1964, Martin Luther King, Jr., sent a telegram from Atlanta to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover concerning Mr. Hoover's remarks to the press the previous day.

King states: He has questioned the FBI's effectiveness but never attributed this merely to the presence of Southerners in the FBI.

FACTS: In November, 1962 in discussing racial disturbances in Albany, Ga., King was widely quoted in the press as stating that one of the greatest problems regarding the FBI in the South

is that agents are white Southerners who have been influenced by the norms of the community. This is, of course, absolutely false, and it is noted that four of the five agents then assigned to Albany, Ga., were Northerners.

King states: Not a single arrest was made in Albany, Ga., during the many brutalities against Negroes.

FACTS: During the summer of 1962, numerous allegations of civil-rights violations were made to FBI agents and Dept. of Justice officials. In every instance the Dept. of Justice was advised of the complaint and the results of any investigation conducted. Prosecution was brought against Denver Edgar Short, Jr., deputy marshal, Sasser, Ga., which is about 20 miles from Albany. Short allegedly intimidated voter-registration workers. On Sept. 16, 1962, FBI agents arrested four white suspects in the vicinity of the I Hope Baptist Church, a Negro church near Dawson, Ga., and about 30 miles from Albany, which had been burned that day. On October 4, 1962, FBI agents arrested Jack Phelix Smith and a detainer was placed against Douglas Howard Parker, a State prisoner, on civil rights charges in connection with the burning of the Shady Grove Baptist Church.

King states: Not a single arrest has been made in connection with the bombing in Birmingham or the three

Mr. Tolson
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1 BUTLER COUNTY
AMERICAN
Hamilton, Ohio

Date: 4/9/66

Edition: Weekly

Author:

Editor: Alvin D. Smith

Title: MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.

Character: IS-C

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Classification: 100-14700

Submitting Office: CINCINNATI

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176 APR 29 1966

murdered civil-rights workers in Mississippi.

FACTS: The FBI immediately launched the most intensive type of investigation which is still vigorously continuing. The FBI has indentified a small group of Klansmen believed to be responsible, but it has not yet been possible to obtain enough evidence or confessions. The FBI investigations in Mississippi have produced eleven arrests in McComb on State charges involving bombings and other violence, seven arrests in Natchez, two subjects arrested on State murder charges, seven arrests for racial violence by the sheriff of Pike County, five present and former law-enforcement officers in Neshoba county were arrested on charges of police brutality.

King states: FBI agents work with local officers on criminal cases, making it difficult for them to effectively function where Negroes are threatened.

FACTS: This is a false statement which is clearly illustrated by the FBI's currently effective co-operation with local officers in Mississippi.

King states: He has no record of a request from the Director to meet with him.

FACTS: In November, 1962, FBI officials sought to make an appointment with King to straighten him out with regard to his public remarks concerning the FBI's performance in Albany, Ga.

King was never available on the telephone and left instructions with his secretary on November 28, 1962, that he would call the FBI when he was willing to arrange an interview. He made no further response.

King states: He has always made himself available to Atlanta FBI agents.

FACTS: In July, 1961, it was necessary for the FBI to contact King. An appointment was made through King's secretary for his interview July 22, 1961; however, King kept the FBI agent waiting for one hour. In June, 1962, the FBI made efforts to obtain an appointment with King. King's secretary kept stating that he was not available for interview although it was known to the FBI that he was in his office daily. On November 30, 1962, when FBI headquarters officials were attempting to arrange an interview with King, the Atlanta FBI office contacted King's secretary to make such an appointment at King's convenience, but the agent was advised that King was writing a book and could not be reached.

—
"Our principal function is the gathering of information — strictly investigative in character — the information that pertains to violation of federal statutes. We do not have the authority to give personal protection to anyone. All we can do in an alleged civil-rights violation is gath-

er the facts from witnesses, victims, suspects and others — then report these facts to the Department of Justice."

— J. Edgar Hoover

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ANOTHER SEIZURE OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

The city of Chicago filed 60 suits in Circuit court on Thursday against the operators of slum buildings. In 57 of the suits the city asked for the appointment of receivers who can use rental payments to rehabilitate the property.

This is the procedure established by the laws of Illinois to help tenants of buildings which violate the building and housing laws. Nevertheless another civil rights organization has seized a flat building, announcing that it will use the rents to repair and clean the place.

Only last Tuesday the Circuit court of Cook county enjoined the Rev. Martin Luther King from a similar seizure of a west side tenement. Judge Walker Butler ordered Dr. King to stop collecting rents and to make an accounting of money he has collected. The court also appointed a receiver for the building.

Dr. King, who has called his confiscation of the property "supra-legal," announced he would appeal the court order "all the way to the United States Supreme court if necessary." He said his Southern Christian Leadership conference had taken control of the building "with the highest moral right, the right of the tenants to be able to live without threat to their health and lives."

Dr. King's moves gave encouragement to the Oakland Commission for Community Improvements, a south side group, which on Thursday seized a building on Oakwood boulevard. Neither Dr. King's organization nor the south side group made any effort to use the legal procedure to assist the tenants of the two buildings.

It may be assumed, therefore, that both seizures were undertaken to get personal publicity for the civil righters or to dramatize their fight against slums. There is also the possibility that they really believe the United States Supreme court will support them. Not long ago the court, in a 5 to 4 decision, reversed the conviction of a group of Negroes charged with disturbing the peace after they staged a sit-in at a public library. Justice Hugo Black, speaking for the minority of the court, declared:

"It is an unhappy circumstance, in my judgment, that the group which, more than any other, has needed a government of equal laws and equal justice is now encouraged to believe that the best way for it to advance its cause is by taking the

law into its hands from place to place and from time to time."

Or, King and the Oakland commission have taken the law into their hands by naming themselves "trustees" of the two buildings and seizing the rent payments. If they can do this, they also could appoint themselves trustees of any private residence, move out the owners, and install people of their own choice on the ground that this was the "highest moral right."

The United States Supreme court has handed down some confusing and puzzling opinions, but it may be doubted that even the present court is ready to give civil rights organizations the right to deprive people of their property without due process of law.

The civil righters often have invoked the 14th amendment's provision that no state may deny to any person the equal protection of the laws. The same amendment contains the clause requiring due process of law.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

12

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

4-9-66

Date: 3 STAR FINAL
 Edition:
 Author: W.D. MAXWELL
 Editor:
 Title:

MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character:
 or 100-35356
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100-106675-11

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A Prayer For Chicago

By DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Editor's Note: It was inevitable that Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. would return to Chicago to lead a violent movement. And to his close associates, this became evident last summer when he delivered this prayer republished here by ANP from the current edition of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference Newsletter.

Eternal God, our Father, Thou whose wisdom hath created us, Thou whose eternity doth overarch our days and whose love doth undergird our lives. We thank Thee that out of the turmoil of man's struggle for justice and human dignity, Thou hast fashioned for our time and our nation a creative and redemptive non-violent movement.



Our hearts rejoice when we think of the sometimes dangerous but often triumphant journey we have made along this path in recent years. Through the nonviolent movement, Thou hast taught us to work and pray for its coming.

We thank Thee that today in Chicago we stand at the gate of a new understanding of the dimensions and depth of our struggle with racial injustice in this country; dimensions not limited by geographic boundaries or adequately addressed by civil rights laws; dimensions clearly symbolized by deplorable conditions in schools, housing and employment in this great city.

We pause therefore to pray earnestly and fervently for Chicago, a beautiful city, set so impressively by the majestic waters of Lake Michigan, which now

finds itself in the throes of a momentous social revolution. The non-white citizens of this city for years have walked through the darkness of racial segregation and a nagging sense of nobodiness, have now seen a great light, and with a sublime scorn for risk and danger they are moving for the bright morning of freedom and human dignity.

Grant, oh God, that the political leaders of this city will respond to the legitimate discontent and rising expectations of these people with creative and imaginative programs which will rectify the injustices of the past. In these rather turbulent days when the problems of our big cities are gigantic in extent and chaotic in detail, instill the leaders of Chicago with broad understanding, penetrating visions, and unswerving dedication to the principles of freedom and justice. Help them to see that unless socially constructive dams are built to improve the lives of the disinherited children of God, the deep tides of agony and frustration within the Negro community will rise to flood proportions. May the leadership of Chicago rise to the lofty heights of statesmanship. Help them to substitute courage for caution and the socially relevant for the politically expedient.

We pray especially for every white citizen of this great city.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

17 NEW YORK AMSTERDAM
NEWS

Date: 4/9/66

Edition:

Author: DR. MARTIN LUTHER K

Editor: JAMES L. HICKS

Title: MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character: SM-C

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Classification: BU 100-106670

Submitting Office: NYO

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176 APR 25 1966

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Instill in them an awareness of the deep scars, the terrible hurt, and the tragic disappointment that segregation has inflicted upon the Negro. May they, through some powerful act of justice, truly atone for the sins they have perpetrated upon their colored brothers. For those who are still caught in the dark valley of prejudice, we pray that Thou will guide them to sunlit paths of open-hearted good will.

We pray also for every Negro citizen of Chicago. Save us from the patience that would accept less than first-class citizenship, but imbue us with a faith which the forces of ill cannot dampen, a hope that the long night of struggle ahead cannot extinguish, and a creative and redeeming love that will enable us to continue our struggle nonviolently.

For all of us today — citizens and public officials alike, white men and black men, rich men and poor men, learned men and unlearned men, Protestants and Catholic, Jews and gentiles — we pray for a greater vision of our task in this city; to build together a city of justice where none shall prey upon the weakness of others, a city of plenty where greed and poverty shall be eliminated, a city of brotherhood where success is founded upon service, and an honor given for nobleness alone.

Amen.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Admit Slum Seizures Illegal

A top adviser to the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. said today his group would be willing to assume "trusteeship" of additional slum apartment buildings if emergency conditions exist.

However, the Rev. Andrew Young, executive secretary of

King's Southern Christian Leadership conference, said civil rights leaders and tenants must be willing to "suffer the consequences" of breaking laws.

King's organization and two other rights groups, have taken "trusteeship" over a west side building at 1321 S. Homan av. The groups intended to collect rents and rehabilitate the structure, but were enjoined by the Circuit court from interfering with the building.

Young and King both have vowed to fight the court injunction "all the way to the United States Supreme court." Young said S. C. L. C. attorneys plan to ask next week that the injunction be lifted.

Young also said he was in sympathy with a south side community group which yesterday said it was assuming "trusteeship" of a building at 855 E. Oakwood blvd.

"When we assumed 'trusteeship' of a building, we did it deliberately because of an emergency situation. Before we encourage others to do so,

we'd like to go a little further in the organizational process.

"But the whole idea of tenants coming to their own rescue in an emergency situation is one that we have to approve. When landlords totally abandon responsibility for maintaining decent living situations, tenants shouldn't pay for their own destruction."

Young warned, however that tenants and groups which assume "trusteeship" of buildings "have to realize they are breaking what is now the law."

"Even tho we hope the law will be changed because we feel it is antiquated and doesn't give tenants any rights, breaking laws is serious. Anyone who does so must be willing to suffer the consequences, as we are."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4

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Edition: 3 STAR FINAL

Author:

Editor: EDWARD WHEAT

Title:

MARTIN LUTHER KING

Character:

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UNDER INVESTIGATION

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL.

1960

12

4-6-66
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Author: ELIZABETH WILSON
Editor:
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176 APR 18 1966

91

APR 21 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

WILL FIGHT SOUT COURT ORDER IN PLUM CASE

He Will Win Final Decision

The Rev. Martin Luther King vowed last night to "fight all the way to the United States supreme court if necessary" a circuit court injunction barring him and his agents from operating a slum building at 1321 Roman av.

"This is just the first stage of development which we anticipated. Through the history of our movement we have lost cases at the local level and won them in the higher courts or in legislation," he said.

King and his aids were enjoined by Judge Walker Butler from entering or interfering with the building which was taken over Feb. 23 by three civil rights groups under King's direction.

King's Day in Court

"We will answer that injunction and get our day in court," King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership conference, Without saying he would defy the injunction, he said, "I am not a law to keep me from violating the tenants of that building who are my friends." "We went into that building for the highest moral right, the right of the tenants to be able to live without threat to

their health or lives. We will not change our course of action, but we will answer the charges in court," King said.

Informed that a delegation of Deacons for Defense and Justice, the armed league of Negroes formed in Bogalusa, La., was in Chicago to seek his help, King said he was willing to meet the delegation today "to find out whether we have a common ground for nonviolent action."

Is Opposed to Violence

"They believe in violence for defense. I believe that defen-

sive violence can easily change into aggressive violence. My definition of nonviolence precludes defensive violence as well as aggressive violence," King said.

King's comments were made at a press conference at O'Hare airport upon his arrival here from New York. He recently returned from a tour of Europe where, he said, he found "universal support for" our movement in Chicago and great apprehension that the incidents at Watts might be repeated in northern cities this summer."

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

8

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 4-7-66

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Author:

Editor:

Title: W.D. MAXWELL

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APR 11 1966

APR 11 1966

APR 11 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

More 'Supralegality'

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING may have opened up a whole new field for civil rights protests with his venture into "supralegality," even tho his own attempt was flatly turned back by a court. Now a second civil rights leader, Frank Ditto of the Oakland Committee for Community Improvement, has announced the "supra-legal" takeover of a tenement building, this one a 3-story brick building at 855 E. Oakwood blvd.

On Tuesday, Dr. King's attempt to take over trusteeship of a west side slum building had the only outcome it conceivably could have had. Judge Walker Butler in Chancery court granted a suit filed by the owner, 81-year-old John B. Bender, and enjoined King and his associates from entering, interfering with, or collecting rent from the 6-flat building at 1321 S. Homan av. The building had been taken over by three civil rights groups under King's leadership.

The judge also ordered King and his associates to submit an accounting within 20 days of any rents collected from tenants there, and appointed Milton M. Worsak, head of a real estate company, as receiver for the building.

The three groups had unilaterally taken over trusteeship in a move described by Dr. King as "supra-legal," meaning above the law. The idea, now being copied by the aptly named Mr. Ditto, was to use rents collected from the four tenant families to improve the building, which was in deplorable shape.

In that, Dr. King's move seems to have succeeded. Some improvements have been made, and the appointment of a receiver certainly increases the likelihood of further ones. So from the practical standpoint of having bettered a bad situation, King's dramatic move cannot be called a failure. No doubt it was this partial success that prompted Ditto's organization to try the same tactic.

Obviously the move can't succeed in the sense of being upheld by a court. But it may accomplish what the first one did—call attention to horrible conditions in a slum building and indirectly bring about court action to improve them. That's why the murky, dangerous notion of "supralegality" seems bound to become ever more popular. It doesn't work, but it is an excellent attention-getter.

Sooner or later, tho, this lofty pretext for ignoring the law must be stopped. Logically, questions about a "supra-legal" action should be tried in a supra-legal court—one that wouldn't be bound down by fussy old laws and precedents, and could hand down free-swinging decisions regardless of legality.

If such a court existed, tho, we're sure no civil rights leader would entrust his future to it.

Mr. Tolson _____
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Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

16

CHICAGO AMERICAN
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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176 APR 19 1966

57 APR 20 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

• MRS. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. is among those who are sponsoring the anti-Viet Nam war "National Voters Pledge Campaign," but Dr. King's name is not on the list. Other sponsors: Actor Tony Randall, Robert Havighurst of the U. of C., Patrick Gorman of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, Dr. Paul Schilpp of Southern Illinois University, authors Ray Bradbury, John Hersey, Thomas Merton and Dr. Benjamin Spock. The pledge, which they hope "tens of thousands" will sign, is also distinctly anti-LBJ.

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Wick _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

32

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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 Edition: RED DART
 Author: VIRGINIA KAY
 Editor: ROY M. FISHER
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MARTIN LUTHER KING

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Slum 'Takeover' Dispute

Rev. King to Sue for Repair Funds

An attorney for the Rev. Martin Luther King said Wednesday he will sue to recover money that civil rights groups sent in repairing a building taken over by King in a "supra-legal trusteeship."

Chauncey Eskridge said he will comply, however, with a court order demanding an accounting of rents collected by the civil rights leader and expenditures made since King took over the slum building at 1321 S. Homan.

Eskridge said he will fight notices of eviction sent the five tenants of the building who have been paying rent to King, instead of to the owner.

CIRCUIT Court Judge Walker Butler Tuesday enjoined the civil rights leader from interfering with the operation of the six-unit structure and collecting rent from the building's tenants.

"The court just affirmed the fact that in the State of Illinois, the tenant has no rights that a landlord is bound to respect," said the Rev. Andrew

J. Young, executive director of King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Judge Butler's order enjoined King or his agents from collecting any rents from the 1321 S. Homan building and called for an accounting within 20 days of any rents that have been collected.

YOUNG, at SCLC headquarters in Atlanta, said Judge Butler's ruling was "only the first step" in King's efforts to "build up a body of legal precedent to guarantee tenants' rights."

Young said SCLC lawyers would contest Judge Butler's temporary injunction, which bars King from even entering the building.

Young added the SLCC expects to win an appeal against Judge Butler's ruling.

King was not represented in court Tuesday. Young said he thought this was due to a mix-up on court dates.

Young said civil rights groups had collected "just a little bit" of rent money — "less than \$200."

Attorneys for the building's landlord, John B. Bender, 81, of 3138 N. Kenmore, said Tuesday the tenants had been served with five-day eviction notices. One of Bender's lawyers, Emil Shafran, said the tenants owed \$240 each.

Victor Spallone, director of housing consultants for the Cook County Public Aid Department, said the department

may defend the building's two welfare families against the eviction action.

The public aid department has been withholding rent payments for these families since the takeover was announced by King and two civil rights groups, the Co-ordinating Council of Community Organizations and the West Side Federation.

Last month, Bender was given until Friday to correct 23 building code violations in the Homan Av. building, or face a fine or jail sentence. A hearing in that case is set for Thursday.

In response to a request by Bender's attorneys, Judge Butler named Milton M. Worsak, head of a real estate company at 4007 W. Lawrence, as receiver for the building.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

8

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176 APR 20 1966

APR 20 1966

Court Order Can't Hurt Us, Says King Aid

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"If the courts have appointed a receiver for one building as a result of Dr. King's action, we assume the courts will be busy in the near future in appointing hundreds of thousands of receivers for the many slum tenements in Chicago. This might be one way in which there can be relief for the people in these buildings," the aid said.

An injunction barring the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. from interfering with a west side building over which he assumed "trusteeship" is expected to have little adverse effect on his anti-slum campaign here, one of King's aids said today.

The aid, a spokesman for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, told CHICAGO'S AMERICAN by phone from Atlanta:

"We don't think this court decision will in any way interfere with any program planned to alleviate the conditions under which thousands of Negroes have been relegated to Chicago slums."

May Not Collect Rent

The temporary injunction preventing King or his agents from interfering with the operation of the building at 1331 S. Homan St. or collecting rent from its tenants was issued here yesterday by Circuit Court Judge Walker Butler.

Butler was named a receiver of the building at the request of the building's owner, John B. Lender, 81, of 3733 N. Kenmore St. He has been ordered to correct 23 building code violations.

"Wheels Turn Slowly"

The spokesman for King said, "As usual, the wheels of justice are turning slowly, and the slow turning is not giving any relief to the thousands of people who are trapped in the hideous slums of Chicago."

He indicated, however, that the action may aid the anti-slum campaign of the S. C. L. C., the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations, and the West Side Federation.

"One Way for Relief"

He added: "We hope the city will appoint these receivers and do something about these conditions before any more children suffer cold, are exposed to disease or other conditions in these buildings."

King is expected to arrive here tonight from New York City. A Chicago spokesman said

he may hold a news conference to discuss the court move.

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Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

16

CHICAGO AMERICAN
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FILE

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Hilliard Raps Rights Tactics

Raymond M. Hilliard, Cook County public aid director, Wednesday chastised civil rights leaders for not exerting their influence in a positive way.

Rev. Martin Luther King and other leaders "hold meetings and denounce people," but that he would rather see them stress the need for education.

"I was hoping he (King) would renew his emphasis on education, which I consider the basic need," said Hilliard.

"THE meetings are good," said Hilliard. "I'm for them because they give an outlet to people who need an outlet."

"But this isn't the way to

open the doors of opportunity to these people."

Hilliard added that, "Whatever Dr. King does to focus attention on the evildoers who operate slums, I applaud. These people must be exposed."

HILLIARD'S comments came at a press conference he called to announce that public aid rolls in Cook County increased in February by 1,161 persons to 252,728.

However, Hilliard said, February expenditures totaled \$14,993,898, a decrease of \$919,861, due largely to a drop in medical payments caused by the increased federal medical assistance program.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

8

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
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APR 11 1966

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Court Bars King's Rent Takeover

CHICAGO, April 5 (UPI)—A judge today ordered Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to stop his takeover of a Chicago slum tenement owned by an 81-year-old recluse.

Circuit Court Judge Walker Butler ruled that the civil rights leader could not collect rents from the five tenants of the building at 1321 S. Homan ave. He also ordered Dr. King to give an accounting of any rents he may have collected from the five families.

In taking over "trusteeship" of the six-flat building, Dr. King cited 23 building code violations and said he would collect rents and use the money to make repairs.

Handwritten notes:
 E. Garfield
 B. H.
 100-106670
 M-1066

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Baltimore Sun _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

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 NOT RECORDED
 178 APR 12 1966

34 APR 11 1966

APR 6 1966

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RELIEF CHIEF HILLIARD MAKES PLEA**Push Negro Education, Dr. King****Urged**

Raymond M. Hilliard, county welfare director, today called on the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. to lend his support to a drive to educate the Negro.

Hilliard said that in a talk here a year ago at a civil rights rally Dr. King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, emphasized the necessity to educate the Negro. But he noted Dr. King has had nothing to say on the subject since, altho he has been conducting his civil rights drive here for several months.

The welfare director said he welcomes the rights leader's efforts to eradicate the slums but does not agree with Dr. King's extra legal action in taking over a slum property and collecting rents from tenants to make repairs without the landlord's consent.

Enjoined by Court

Yesterday a circuit court judge enjoined Dr. King and ordered an accounting of rent

money collected by Dr. King or his agents.

Excluding King and the principal civil rights organizations, Hilliard said some of the leaders in the movement "are bogus leaders because they are not using their influence in a positive way."

He refused to identify the persons he had in mind.

Hilliard said operators of slums must be exposed, but noted that the drive by the city to eradicate slums has not frightened the operators.

"Even when the welfare department has withheld rent in slum buildings, only a minority of the slumlords have bothered to comply," the director said.

Public Aid Increases

Hilliard reported that public assistance in the county increased by 1,161 persons in 49 families between January and February. The largest increase was in the aid to dependent children classification which

rose by 87 families of 874 persons.

The welfare rolls in January contained 95,792 families of 251,567 persons, compared with February's 95,841 families of 252,728 persons.

Expenditures decreased, however, from \$15,913,714 in January to \$14,993,898 in February. Hilliard said this was because the department adopted a policy of paying medical bills as they came in.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4

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APR 14 1966

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Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. launches his own weekly radio show
 Sunday (1 to 1:15 p.m.) on WAAF.

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Wick _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
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 Mr. Rosen _____
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 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

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38

CHICAGO SUN TIMES
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4-5-66

Date: **FOUR STAR FINAL**Edition: **IRV KUPCNET**Author: **EMMETT DEDMON**Editor: **EMMETT DEDMON**

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100-106614

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The Sidney Hillman Awards

3 Clergymen Honored

Three clergymen, including Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Tuesday were announced as winners of the Sidney Hillman Foundation's meritorious public service awards.

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the AFL-CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and foundation president, said that scrolls and \$500 each will be given to:

• The Right Rev. Msgr.

George G. Higgins of Chicago, a widely known labor relations specialist who now is director of the National Catholic Welfare Conference's social action department.

• Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein, 64, spiritual leader of the K.A.M. Temple, 930 E. 50th St., for 26 years, a member of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportuni-

ty and the Business Ethics Advisory Council.

• King, president and founder of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, famed for his civil rights and anti-poverty work and a Nobel Peace Prize winner. King now lives in Chicago.

THE AWARDS will be given at the annual Hillman Foundation Awards luncheon April 28 in the Commodore Hotel, New York.

Winners of awards in the field of communications will be announced before the luncheon.

The foundation, in memory of Sidney Hillman, the union's first president, was established in an attempt to "perpetuate Hillman's own philosophy of the role of the labor movement in society."

B APPROX

Edited
F. W. W.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

9

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
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Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
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 Mr. Wick _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Court Halts King Slum Takeover

BY PATRICIA DALTON

Judge Walker Butler in Circuit Court Tuesday enjoined the Rev. Martin Luther King from interfering with the operation of a slum building at 1321 S. Homan.

King took over the building Feb. 23 in what he called a "supra-legal trusteeship" and began collecting rent from the tenants. The rent, he said, was to be applied to correcting substandard conditions in the structure.

Judge Butler's injunction also prohibits the civil rights leader from collecting rents from the building's five tenants and also from entering the premises.

The judge also ordered an accounting within 20 days of all rents which King may have collected.

THE ATTORNEYS for John B. Bender, 81, of 3738 N. Kenmore, owner of the slum building, said the five tenants have been served with five-day eviction notices for failure to pay rent.

One of the attorneys, Emil Shafran, said the tenants last paid rent in December and that they were in arrears for January, February and March. He said each owed \$240.

Bender's attorneys also asked that a receiver be appointed for the building, and Judge Butler named Milton M. Worssek, head of a real estate company at 4007 W. Lawrence.

THE APPOINTMENT of a receiver strengthened Shafran's position. He said he had an

other suit against Bender dropped.

In a hearing on that suit, filed by the city, Judge Frank B. Machala last month gave Bender until April 3 to correct 23 building code violations in the slum structure.

The city asked that Bender be fined \$200 a day for each day that the code violations go uncorrected. If he cannot pay the fine, the city attorney asked that Bender face the possibility of being jailed.

KING WAS NOT represented at Tuesday's hearing, but his attorney, Chauncey Eskridge, previously estimated that the civil rights leader had spent about \$1,500 in upgrading Bender's building with rent money he collected.

The Cook County Department of Public Aid has been withholding rent payments for two welfare recipient families living in the building since King assumed control.

Victor Spallone, housing supervisor for the public aid department, said the department may defend the welfare recipients living in the building against the eviction action.

JUDGE BUTLER, after the hearing, said he based his ruling for the injunction on the complaint filed by Bender's attorneys.

"It said that this man (King), who has no (legal) interest in the building, stepped in and started collecting rents and ordered people not to pay rents to the owner," Butler said.

"There being no answer to the complaint, I ordered the man to stop doing this."

Butler also questioned King's claim of "supra-legal trusteeship."

"Supra-legal? I don't know what that means. All I'm concerned about is what is legal," the judge said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1

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 108

Meredith of Ole Miss: Fear Grips Every Negro

On the Line—By Bob Considine

THIS IS a progress report on Jim Meredith, the Negro whose stormy entrance into the all-white University of Mississippi in 1962 shook the conscience of the nation.

He is now a freshman law student at Columbia University. His book, "Three Years in Mississippi," will be published later this month by the University of Indiana Press. After graduating from Ole Miss, he and his wife and young son lived abroad and Meredith won an additional degree—in political science—at Ibadan University, Nigeria.

The country has not heard the last from this soft-spoken, slim but extraordinary durable man. What he is saying now, and what his book will say, is not calculated to comfort either black or white.



CONSIDINE

"I don't believe that any of the current so-called Negro leaders has a mandate to speak for the Negro," he told me as he thoughtfully sipped an orange juice.

"What about Martin Luther King?"

Meredith shrugged. "His non-violence program is incompatible with American tradition," he said. "I spent nine years in the Air Force and would have

preferred to stay on in the military if I hadn't found it necessary to do what I did in the home state that I love very much. Non-violence has no meaning. It is not the opposite of violence.

"This is a rough, tough country and always has been. Every minority group in this country that won equal status—the Irish, Jews, Germans, Italians, Scandinavians—won it by vigorous, manly, legal activities, not by supine submission to others.

"The man who believes in non-violence is a man willing to see his women and children beaten, a man who wants to beg his way to equality. If he's a so-called spokesman, he's more than likely to be in favor of our pulling out of Viet Nam. I'm not a militarist, but some things must be done if a man is to be a man, a nation. I admire Dr. King as an individual, but his philosophy just doesn't square with the American way of life. He's never been in the military. He's a professional preacher."

I asked him if he preferred the practices of the Black Muslims.

"Of course not," Meredith said with a laugh. "Those people are of no significance except to the white people who built them into mysterious menaces. The Negroes have no use whatever for them. I doubt if

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Holmes _____
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NOT RECORDED
176 APR 22 1966

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

APR 3 1966

55 MAY 2 1966

Malcolm X had a hundred followers at the time of his death."

What does he consider the Negro's greatest handicap?

"His lack of pride," Meredith said. "That, and the fact that Negroes have a total lack of respect for one another. They have little pride in family, little family life. They lack responsibility. They carry a basic fear with them wherever they go, a fear they cannot define. Recently, after an American Legion affair, a nice old lady said to me, 'aren't you glad to be out of Mississippi? You stay up North with us.' she was expressing fear, fear of a state she had never known.

"One night recently I had dinner with friends in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn. The mother of the household had lived in that block for 40 years, but she anxiously called me back when I started to get into my car after dinner. A group of kids, 13 to 14 years old, was walking down the street after a basketball game.

"Come back inside until they go by," she said. She was in fear of children she had known since they were babies. Fear grips every Negro, rich or poor: fear of the law, fear of being hurt, fear of his future."

I said I thought the Negro's future was brighter what with the passage of the most recent civil rights legislation.

"It's a small step," Meredith said. "It says, in effect, that if a white Southerner now kills a Negro, he must be punished by Federal action whereas fellow Southerners once could acquit him and usually did. It means he might get a whole year in jail. If a white Southerner kills another white Southerner, the traditional punishment is life or the chair. That's the difference."

"I think that in time America will become the most equalitarian society the world has ever known. But that will largely depend, I think, on continued good times. If there is ever another great depression, there will be a search for a scapegoat, and the scapegoat almost certainly will be the Negro who has crowded into the cities. He might suffer as did the Jews in Germany. There were millions of humane Germans who turned their heads the other way and let the Nazis slaughter those innocent people. In time of great economic stress, something like that could happen here."

Meredith is specializing in business law, thinking of entering politics in Mississippi, hopes that his son one day will enter a U. S. military academy.

Hearst Headline Service

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Around the World

King's Paris Visit

PARIS — The American community in Paris continued to argue over Vietnam in the wake of a visit by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Dr. King touched off the row by taking a stand against the U.S. policy in Vietnam. Sponsors of Dr. King's rally were sharply divided by his decision to speak on Vietnam as well as on civil rights.

In a parallel development, a group of American jazz musicians living in Paris backed out of a concert when the performance was billed as supporting the anti-Vietnam war movement as well as civil rights. The musicians' actions left the concert's sponsors facing crowds of angry ticket holders.

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The Washington Post and Times Herald
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The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
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UPI-214

(BELAFONTE)

NEW YORK--SINGER HARRY BELAFONTE SAID TONIGHT HE FOUND IT "SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT TO ACCEPT" U. S. AMBASSADOR CHARLES BOHLEN'S ABSENCE FROM A CIVIL RIGHTS RALLY IN PARIS EARLIER THIS WEEK.

NEGRO CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER, BELAFONTE AND THE REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, ARRIVED AT KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TONIGHT FROM STOCKHOLM. THEY HAD PARTICIPATED IN MEETINGS THEREAFTER THE PARIS RALLY TO RAISE MONEY FOR KING'S SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE.

BELAFONTE SAID HE HAD BEEN TOLD BOHLEN WOULD NOT ATTEND THE PARIS MEETING. BELAFONTE SAID HE WENT TO THE U.S. EMBASSY FOR A "CLARIFICATION."

"THE AMBASSADOR INFORMED ME THAT HE COULDN'T COME BECAUSE OF INSTRUCTIONS HE RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON THAT HIS PRESENCE WOULD SUGGEST THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAS GIVING OFFICIAL SANCTION TO OUR BEING THERE," BELAFONTE SAID.

"I FOUND IT SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT TO ACCEPT BECAUSE THE STATE DEPARTMENT, IN THE PAST, HAS GIVEN SANCTION FOR TOURS MADE BY CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS," HE SAID.

KING SAID THE APPOINTMENT THURSDAY OF A NEGRO TO THE BIRMINGHAM POLICE FORCE WAS "LONG OVERDUE."

"I MUST CONFESS," KING SAID, "THAT IT IS STILL TOO SMALL IN TOKEN TO MAKE THE KIND OF IMPACT AND SERVE THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE THAT IT SHOULD. THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM SHOULD HAVE NUMEROUS NEGRO POLICEMEN."

KING WAS SCHEDULED TO FLY TO WASHINGTON TONIGHT TO ATTEND A MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL TO THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS, OF WHICH HE IS A MEMBER.

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Dr. King to Sidestep Viet Talk in Sweden

By Wilfrid Fleisher

Special to The Washington Post

STOCKHOLM, March 30

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. told a press conference today that "civil rights leaders should not delve into the matter of the Vietnam war."

But he added, "As a minister of the gospel I must confess that I see no peace without justice and no justice without peace."

He made the statement after agreeing to a demand from the Swedish organizers of a gala benefit for his Southern Christian Leadership Conference not to make an issue of Vietnam during the Thursday night program.

Dr. King and singer Harry Belafonte, who will be the star of the gala, gave this assurance after a warning from Swedish committee chairman Chris Folcker that his committee would dissociate itself from the performance if the Vietnam war were bracketed with civil rights.

In Paris, a 12-member committee dissociated itself from a similar performance at the last moment when Dr. King declared himself against the war in Vietnam.

Folcker, who met Dr. King at the airport this afternoon upon his arrival from Paris, lost no time in informing him that Swedish sponsors would withdraw their support if the Vietnam issue were injected. He said his committee supported "civil rights to improve the

position of the American Negro but this had nothing to do with Vietnam.

Asked how the funds from the Paris and Stockholm benefits would be spent, Dr. King said the money would be used for two purposes: For political education in the South where Negro registration for voting has trebled and where "the Negro vote will exercise a decisive influence next November" and to improve conditions among Negroes in the Chicago slums. Dr. King said the campaign in Chicago would be followed by similar civil rights campaigns in Cleveland, Philadelphia, Newark and New York.

Before the committee's admonition today, Belafonte told a press conference here last night that "the low standard of living for Negroes in American ghettos means that more Negroes than whites are drafted for the war in Vietnam since they fill no key positions which would exempt them."

Dr. King was also met at the airport here today by William Gordon, public affairs officer at the American Embassy. No Embassy representative is planning to attend the show.

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The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
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MAR 31 1966

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Negro Pastor Raps Civil Disobedience

A leading Negro minister Tuesday denounced clergymen who advocate nonviolent civil

disobedience in the pursuit of civil rights.

Civil disobedience is expected to be a key weapon in the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King's anti-slum campaign in Chicago.

THE REV. Dr. Joseph H. Jackson, president of the 5,000,000-member National Baptist Convention, told a group of American Lutheran Church pastors meeting in Zion, Ill.

"Protest has its place in a democratic society, but church leaders who find this as their

only task or their primary task are unfair to themselves and the society in which they live...

"Any church or religious leaders who specialize in creating tensions may in the long run be guilty of sowing the seeds that will erupt into bitterness, conflict, confusion, violence and death."

The Rev. Mr. Jackson did not specifically mention King in his speech to the Department of the Urban Church of the American Lutheran Church.

He said he referred to "the whole (civil rights) movement."

"There is a very thin line between civil disobedience and lawlessness, lawbreaking and finally, acts of crime," said the Rev. Mr. Jackson, pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, 3101 South Park.

"When tensions become great and anger deepens, some will turn against their own people if their people do not seem as bitter as they wish," he said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

26

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Paris Committee Refuses To Back King on Vietnam

By Edward Hotaling

PARIS, March 28.—The American-led local committee sponsoring the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.'s civil-rights rally here tonight dissociated itself from Dr. King's stand against the war in Vietnam.

The group issued a statement which took no stand on the Vietnam issue, saying it had organized the rally only "to support the civil-rights movement. It has no other objective."

The 12-member committee is headed by the Rev. Martin v. B. Sargent, pastor of the American Church here, and includes several leading members of the American community.

It said it regretted that its efforts had "become the subject of political and diplomatic controversy."

But Dr. King tonight did not mention Vietnam at the rally. He confined his remarks to a plea for support of the nonviolent struggle against racial injustice in America, because the racial problem "is not confined to America."

Speaking to some 5,000 persons, Dr. King said the U.S. struggle dramatized the problems of the underprivileged throughout the world.

The racial problem, he said, was only one aspect of social and political progress toward "the dawn of a new day of brotherhood." He was warmly applauded throughout his speech.

He said the major problem today, with a number of important social and political battles already won, was the economic injustice suffered by Negroes in the large cities.

Dr. King said his civil rights workers were now in Chicago "to end the reign of slums...to put an end to internal colonialism."

Belafonte Discloses

The controversy here developed when singer Harry Belafonte, who appeared with Dr. King, revealed that Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen told him he would not be attending the rally because he could not give official support to a private organization. R 27 1966

The rally is a fund-raising event for Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

A French newspaper today pointed out that the government last year supported a European tour by Roy Wilkins, leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

To this an embassy source replied that the State Department had sponsored Mr. Wilkins as an individual lecturer, as it sponsors other individual specialists, and not as an NAACP representative.

In the American community, if not at the embassy, the controversy centered on Dr. King's position on Vietnam. At a news conference last night, the Nobel Peace Prize-winner dealt at length with the question whether both the civil-rights and war issues should occupy his campaign.

Right to Protest

He said he thought "the cornerstone of American democracy is the right to protest for what one thinks is right," and that he stands against the war in Vietnam "on the basis of conscience," as "a person committed to nonviolence."

He said the issues of justice and peace were interrelated, and that he thought the groups protesting discrimination or the war felt the same way.

But he added that "our main purpose" in Paris "is to raise funds for the civil-rights movement," to "develop both moral and financial support."

A French Nobel laureate for medicine, Dr. Jacques Monod, and singers Hugues Aufray and Yves Montand appeared at tonight's rally.

Dr. King will continue his campaign with a rally in Lyons tomorrow night. A spokesman for Mr. Belafonte said he has canceled his participation in the Lyons rally for business reasons.

REC-1

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

New York
Herald Tribune
Paris, France

European Edition

March 29, 1966

Date: March 29, 1966

Edition: European Edition

Author:

Editor:

Title: MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR.

Character: SM - C

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Submitting Office: Paris

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